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New Housing Project For Boston Studied; Garment Union to Shift

The World's Day—At a Glance

June 5, 1940

In Boston: Tobin Sees Welfare Relief

Boston may have a seventh Federally-sponsored housing project to cost $2,500,000 and house 500 families, John A. Breen, Chairman of the City's Housing Authority, announced today. [Details: Page 13.]

Massachusetts will have fewer motorcar accidents as drivers who are found at fault in accidents have their licenses suspended, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, predicted.

Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire told St. Louis, Mo., reporters the United States should give all its planes and artillery to the Allies immediately and replenish its own stock later.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said he hopes to reduce Boston welfare costs by an Americanization program that will enable many persons to transfer from the City-financed relief rolls to the Federal-State-supported old-age pensions. [Details: Page 13.]

Garment Union Votes Return to A. F. of L.

NEW YORK (AP)—By a vote of 640 to 12, delegates to the fortieth convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union voted today to reaffiliate with the American Federation of Labor. The union, claiming 250,000 members in the United States and Canada, left the A. F. of L. to become one of the most powerful units of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Then, a year ago, it withdrew from the C. I. O. in protest against the C. I. O.'s setting up a permanent rival organization to the A. F. of L., and has been functioning as an independent. [Details: Page 19.]

In Washington: Wagner Act Changes Up in House

The House voted 292 to 106 to consider amendments to the Wagner Act. [Details: Page 3.]

The House Ways and Means Committee voted to raise the national debt limit from $45,000,000,000 to $49,000,000,000 and made plans to raise an additional $1,000,000,000 annually in taxes.

The State Department disclosed a virtual embargo had been imposed upon shipments of machine tools to other nations, because of the vital need for such equipment in the industrial aspects of the defense program.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced that he "heartily" approved legislation giving the Monroe Doctrine the strength and emphasis of a law of the land.

The Federal Communications Commission prohibited amateur radio communication by stations in this country with foreign stations. There are approximately 55,000 amateurs licensed by the Commission.

Approving a number of national defense provisions, the Senate Appropriations Committee reported out an annual relief bill carrying $1,073,584,916, and an additional $125,000,000 in loans. The Committee also approved a $975,650,000 Work Projects Administration fund for the eight months beginning July 1.

Extension of the Hatch "Antipolitics" Act was recommended to the House by a majority of the Judiciary Committee, but the minority contended that the proposal was bureaucratic and undermined State authority.

War Summary: Nazis Open New Offensive

German offensive along the Somme and Aisne began only 24 hours after the fall of Dunkirk, which ended the Battle of Flanders. [Details: Page 1.]

Losses in Flanders show such disparity in numbers according to whether they are listed by the Allies or the Germans that exact figures cannot yet be given. [Details: Page 6.]

Paris raids by German airmen June 3 apparently were more severe than at first reported, the list of casualties having jumped to 254 fatalities and 652 wounded. Retaliation raids were conducted by the French on Munich and Frankfort.

Victory celebrations for eight days were ordered by Adolf Hitler in a message to the German people. [Details: Page 6.]

Improved relations between Russia and Britain were indicated. The officially controlled newspapers of the Soviet pointed to the similarity of their interests with those of the Allies in the Near East and Eastern Mediterranean. Russia accepted Sir Stafford Cripps as Britain's new "left wing" Ambassador to Moscow. [Details: Page 5.]

In Norway British, French, and Norwegian troops now in possession of the far northern port of Narvik continued their assault eastward in an effort to dislodge German troops holding the strategic ore-bearing railway from Narvik into Sweden. German troops were reported yielding before heavy shelling from British destroyers and land batteries. Narvik, Norwegian reports stated, had been ruined by intense German air bombardment and subsequent fires on June 2.

Nine hospital ships have been bombed, shelled, or machine gunned by Germans despite their unmistakable markings, Sir Victor Warrender, Admiralty Financial Secretary, told the House of Commons.

An urgent appeal for "the fullest output this week and next" of aircraft in Britain was issued by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production.

Eire's security was the aim of two bills introduced in the Irish Parliament providing capital punishment for offenses against military law.

New Zealand's House of Representatives met in its first secret session in history to discuss the war.

At sea Britain claimed that despite its relatively large destroyer losses, new building has raised total destroyer strength to a point higher than before the war. [Details: Page 6.]

Gen. Eugene Mittelhauser, successor to Gen. Maxime Weygand as Commander of the Allied Near East Armies, conferred with heads of the Turkish General Staff.

Japan launched a new warship, the Tsugaru, at its Yokosuka naval base.

The Spanish Cabinet named Gen. Francisco Gomez Jordana, former Foreign Minister, as President of the new advisory Council of State.

Annenberg to Pay Over Seven Years

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The Treasury has agreed to spread payment of its $8,000,000 tax claim against Moses L. Annenberg over a seven-year period, provided the Philadelphia publisher pays interest on unpaid balances.

Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, said in reporting details of the tax settlement that the principal plus interest on a seven-year installment basis might bring Mr. Annenberg's total payments to $10,000,000.

(In Chicago today Mr. Annenberg was summoned before Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson to be sentenced for evading $1,217,296.73 in income taxes for the year 1936 alone.)

His net worth the Government declared, climbed from $7,858,343.35 in January, 1930, to $19,496,308.76 in June of 1938, an increase of $11,637,965.41.

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'White Rajah' Donates $470,000 to War Funds

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, the "White Rajah of Sarawak," now visiting in England, has given 1,000,000 Malayan dollars (about $470,000) to the British Government as a contribution toward war expenses, it was announced yesterday.

Martha's Vineyard Population Up

By the Associated Press

Brockton, Mass., June 5

The population of one of Massachusetts' two island counties increased, while a decrease was noted on the other, preliminary census returns disclosed today.

According to the returns, Nantucket County, consisting chiefly of the island bearing that name, now has a population of 3,289, compared with 3,678 in 1930.

Dukes County, principally the island of Martha's Vineyard, reported 5,571 residents, compared with 4,953 ten years ago.

Taft-Dewey Favored As G. O. P. Slate

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5—Less than three weeks ahead of the Republican Convention, which will open in Philadelphia on June 24, the national ticket most widely discussed and most widely indorsed among Party leaders and delegates is:

For President: Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

For Vice-President: District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

While there can be no safe forecasting of what the actual balloting will finally produce, this rating of the two leading presidential aspirants reflects the information gathered by the majority of political observers in Washington all of whom are in close contact with Republican sentiment in various sections of the country.

The prospects of a Taft-Dewey slate rest upon two present factors. One is that Senator Taft is generally conceded to be appreciably in the lead for the nomination and the expectation is that he is more likely to gain rather than lose strength during the next weeks. The other factor is that Mr. Dewey has demonstrated such a large popular following that there is a general desire that he be on the ticket and a conviction that his presence would add vote-getting strength to the ticket.

The Republican Picture

From all the political news and political opinion which crosses a Washington correspondent's desk, ranging from partisan claims to careful surveys of delegate commitments, the following can be put down as the main outlines of the Republican picture as it is now sketched:

1. The consensus is that Senator Taft will lead on the first ballot. His first-ballot strength, attributed to him by various disinterested sources, runs from 275 to 335 pledged delegates.

2. Mr. Dewey, most favored candidate in the public opinion polls, has gained no proportionate delegate strength and his first-ballot is estimated variously from 250 to 300.

3. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan runs a poor third in present calculations and is not expected to enter the convention with many more than 50 delegates.

4. The leading "dark horse" candidates—and they are serious prospects if the convention fails to agree upon one of the present leaders—are Wendell L. Willkie and former President Herbert Hoover.

Taft Strength Gains

Careful judgment here is that Senator Taft has acquired notable strength during the past few weeks, that his present strength is likely to increase during the early balloting and that he will go on to the nomination. One important source of his strength is that he has a large reserve following in that he is the present second choice of many pledged delegates. Substantial blocks of these delegates are expected to turn to the Ohio Senator after they have fulfilled their commitments in other directions.

There are also scattered groups of pledged delegates for Mr. Willkie, who may show 25 on the first ballot; for Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, who may show about 20, and Frank Gannett, who is expected to take about 12 New York delegates away from Mr. Dewey.

Church Board Asks Defense Of Christianity

Directors call war in Europe an attack of paganism — Warn of false security.

Swift action to protect humanity's system of free government was urged by The Christian Science Board of Directors here last night.

The plea of the Directors for immediate steps for the effective defense and preservation of Christian civilization was delivered to more than 5,000 church members gathered in the General Activities Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Defining the European war as an attack of paganism on Christian culture, the Directors warned against a false sense of security or a complacent neutrality being allowed to prevent the taking of such measures as were humanly necessary in society's emergency.

"That nation which ignores its duty and fails promptly and properly to defend its rights invites defeat and disaster," the Directors, who constitute the governing board of the Christian Science Church, declared.

Daily Prayers Counseled

Democracy's danger was epitomized as impelled by the regimented forces of evil, which, protested the statement, "must not, like the tyrants of old, be allowed to march triumphantly over the face of the earth and trample beneath their feet the rights of men."

Pointing out that "in this struggle to defend the essential liberty of men we each have a moral duty to fulfill," The Christian Science Board of Directors counseled daily prayer for the safety of civilization.

Their message was read by Harry C. Browne, First Reader of The Mother Church. As he finished, the audience filling The Mother Church Extension rose spontaneously in approval.

The smaller edifice of the original Mother Church was also filled with members who came here to attend the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, which was held Monday.

Text of Message

The message of The Christian Science Board of Directors was as follows:

We have met here this evening as Christian Scientists to become better acquainted with the vital purpose underlying the world-wide activities of The Mother Church and its branches. We have met also as co-workers in a common Cause to dedicate ourselves anew to the promotion of that Cause and to the extension of its healing and redemptive work. With the night of paganism again threatening to cast its shadow across the path of civilization, it becomes evident that mankind was never more sorely in need of the sustaining and healing influence of demonstrable Christianity than it is today. As students of Christian Science and beneficiaries of its practical ministry, the responsibility of supplying this pressing need especially devolves upon us. We will not shrink from our task. As sol-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

New 'Blitz' Drive on Paris; French Alone Resist Invaders; U.S. Cuts Red Tape on Defense

Knudsen and Stettinius given wide powers in task of co-ordinating national program.

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—A resolution declaring that the United States officially disapproved any change in the political status of Western Hemisphere Nations or dependencies as a result of the European war was approved swiftly by the Foreign Relations Committees of both the Senate and House.

The House Ways and Means Committee, bent on raising money for growing defense costs, directed a 10-man subcommittee today to find a way to add at least $200,000,000 to the $656,000,000 in the pending defense tax bill.

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—The Ministry of Aircraft Production instructed representatives in the United States to "investigate fully any proposition" Henry Ford might be able to make to the British Government in connection with his recent assertion that his company could produce 1,000 aircraft daily within six months.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5—Armed with definite assurance from President Roosevelt that its decisions will be vigorously backed by the White House, the Emergency Defense Commission today began taking over the full responsibility for gearing American industry to wartime needs.

Neither red tape nor lack of power will stand in the way of immediate execution of the Commission's quickly developing industrial program, it was said.

Duties of defense co-ordination which for the past several weeks have been in the hands of various Cabinet officials, particularly Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, have now been specifically redelegated to William S. Knudsen and Edward R. Stettinius, both of whom will function independently of the Cabinet.

Defense Comes First

It is, in fact, now understood that the full authority of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, will be available to the Civilian Commission. This Act gives the President power "in time of war or when he finds war imminent" to command compliance with all Government orders relating to defense.

Thus under the unrepealed 1916 Act, the Defense Commission, with the support of the President, would be able to place orders for any commodity with any firm, fix the price, and require delivery. It would be able to require such firms to give priority to all Government orders and take possession of plants if there was any refusal to comply.

Because of the known integrity of the members of the Commis-

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

"News of the Day" Newsreel from International

War Machine's Special Victims

Paris today closed its schools to protect children from German bombings of the French capital. In Britain a report on plans to evacuate children to other parts of the Empire was [illegible] Canada a scheme for adoption of 10,000 child refugees was disclosed. Meanwhile, in France, children rescued from [illegible] choked roads from Belgium and Flanders presented a new problem as Nazi air raids were extended. The children pictured above were at the Gare du Nord in Paris. [Details: Page 6.]

Germans attack on new front along rivers east of Channel—Amiens is center.

PARIS, June 5 (AP)—Premier Paul Reynaud today told the French Army Committee that France "has decided to fight to the end with her British Ally for the liberty of the world."

The Premier said the Allies "can hope for a favorable issue of the struggle" launched today with the new German drive toward Paris.

By the Associated Press

Supported by heavy artillery and dive-bombing planes, Germany launched a great offensive against France's newly fortified Somme-Aisne front today on a 125-mile front extending eastward from the English Channel, according to Paris dispatches.

The new battle began at 4:05 a. m. with a violent artillery bombardment of the French lines.

Under cover of the barrage, masses of infantry moved forward to the attack as the German Air Force roared overhead, bombing and machine-gunning.

The heaviest attacks were launched in the region of Amiens and along the Ailette Canal below the World War battleground of the Chemin des Dames.

The attack came less than 24 hours after the fall of Dunkirk, which signalized the end of the great battle of Flanders and left the Germans in complete control of the Netherlands, Belgium, and some 10,000 square miles of Northern France.

British spokesmen said that France must stand alone, or virtually alone, against the German onslaughts until British industries can replace the vast quantities of guns, tanks, trucks, and munitions abandoned by the British Expeditionary Force in the retreat from Flanders.

There are some British troops south of the Somme and the War Office made it clear that others would be sent as soon as possible, but the fact remains that in the meantime, the French Army stands almost alone across the Channel.

Reprisal Raids Staged

Meanwhile a French War Ministry spokesman announced that French planes had bombed airports and industrial regions of Munich and Frankfort in reprisal for the German air raid on Paris of June 3.

At the same time it was announced that the latest figures on the raid on Paris had reached the enormous total of 906 victims, including 254 killed and 652 wounded.

Previous figures had placed the fatalities at 45 and the injured at 200.

Of the fatalities, 195 were civilians and 59 were soldiers. The wounded included 545 civilians and 107 soldiers.

Of the fatalities, 167 were in Paris proper: 120 civilians and 46 soldiers.

There were 332 wounded in the City itself, all of them civilians.

In the suburbs 87 persons were killed, 74 of them civilians and 13 soldiers. There were 320 suburban wounded, 213 of them civilians and 107 soldiers.

New Lines Bear Brunt

As to the German offensive, first reports indicated that it was apparently aimed directly at Paris. It was stated to be confined entirely to the Somme-Aisne front, which the French have been hastening to fortify.

East of Laon, on the eastern flank of the new battle line, and along the Maginot Line no unusual activity was reported.

The Amiens sector, where one phase of the battle appeared to be centering, is on the middle reaches of the Somme, where the Germans have held a bridgehead on the southern side of the river despite determined French efforts to push them back across the stream.

Fighting on the Somme-Aisne front, military advices said, was, apart from the action in the Amiens region, centered in the rectangle formed by the cities of La Fere, Laon, Anizy-le-Château, and Chauny.

In the region both east and west of these towns, the advices said, German aerial forces have been temporarily restrained by "heavy bombardments" on the rear lines.

Positions Consolidated

Heavy French forces have been moved into consolidated positions along the entire front from Abbeville to the Aisne and Oise junction where the Allette River Canal connects the two rivers.

Flanders loss claims differ; Nazi plan reviewed: Page 6.

Britain to Start Anew; Canada Turns to U. S.

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 5—Canada's new war program, geared in vital aspects to American production of war materials, has been revealed here for the first time after sweeping changes caused by events in Europe.

It is larger than any Canadian had expected even two weeks ago, and it will swell the National Government's expenditure of this year to something like $1,500,000,000, compared with a peacetime budget of around $500,000,000.

Two weeks ago the Canadian Government learned that important features of its war program were in danger of collapse. Britain was to have supplied this country with essential equipment, including all the engines for airplanes needed in the huge British Empire air-training plan. Canada was not equipped to build engines and there was only one other source of supply, the United States.

C. D. Howe, businessman and engineer who is Canada's War Supply Minister, flew to the United States, undoubtedly after advance conversations with the United States Government. He has returned here with the assurance of enough engines—4,000 to 5,000 within the next two years—to carry out the Empire air-training plan on the original enormous scale.

Changes in Design

This will mean gearing Canadian training airplane manufacture to American standards and will involve changes in the design of plane bodies now being turned out in Canada. But much more significant than details of construction is the fact that the United States, hard pressed as it is for planes and war equipment of its own, has co-operated with Canada in an unprecedented fashion, as if it realized that the defense of Canada is also the defense of North America. Certainly without this co-operation, air-training and airplane manufacture

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By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 5—The words of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, "we will never surrender" ringing in their ears, the British people are today sharply jerked back from rejoicings over the "miracle of deliverance" of the greater part of the Allied armies from Flanders to face the grim situation resulting from their "colossal military defeat" and the prospect of imminent and even greater onslaughts.

The Prime Minister's speech in the House of Commons yesterday was historic, not only because it unflinchingly revealed the desperateness of the situation and steeled Britain's resolve immeasurably harder, but also because it constituted the most open appeal yet to the New World for immediate aid.

In effect it told Americans that any planes, guns, and tanks they choose to send across the Atlantic now in defense of freedom would not be in vain, for Britain will fight on, and throughout the length and breadth of this land today are re-echoed Mr. Churchill's words of unconquerable inspiration:

"We shall not flag or fail, we shall go on to the end, we shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our island whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in fields and in streets, we shall fight in hills; we shall never surrender, and even if, which I do not for a moment believe, this island or a large part of it were subjugated and starving then our Empire beyond the seas, armed and guarded by the British fleet, would carry on the struggle until in God's good time the New World with all its power and might steps forth to the rescue and the liberation of the Old."

It seems to many in Britain to-

Continued on Page 19, Column 4

Radio 'Hams' Held One of Best Guards Against 'Fifth Column'

Radio "hams" (amateurs) may be one of America's best protections against the "fifth column," George W. Bailey, a well-known radio amateur of Weston, Mass., said today.

Mr. Bailey, who has just been made president of the American Radio Relay League, the controlling body of some 30,000 American radio hams, said that it will be as hard for an unauthorized radio transmitter to stay on the air as it would be for one to steal the "Mona Lisa" and pass it through a receiver of stolen goods.

Unauthorized and alien operators of illegal radio transmitters could be very easily spotted by American radio amateurs, Mr. Bailey said. Hams are a compact and friendly group, as any casual listener who has ever tuned through their wavelengths knows. This friendliness is our greatest protection against espionage, he said.

Every new signal that comes on the air is investigated by hams in friendly fashion, Mr. Bailey said, because most hams like to "chew the rag" with a new station. Any radio amateur who refused such friendly overtures, or who failed to observe the usual rules of amateur radio communication would be a natural target for suspicion, he said.

Furthermore most hams know either by air or personal contact, other hams living within at least a 25-mile radius and, if they live in the prairie states, they often know every ham within a 100-mile radius, Mr. Bailey said. Thus, he said, the hams are a self-policed body and it would be very hard for illegal operators or transmissions to succeed very long without detection.

In fact the Federal Government now reposes such confidence in the hams that it has granted Mr. Bailey as their responsible head authority to take any action he may deem necessary in this limited national emergency period. A fund of $10,000 is also available to defend the frequencies held by radio amateurs, Mr. Bailey said. Through his organization he can offer the services of every American ham to the Government in time of emergency.

In return for this governmental faith American hams have bound themselves to a code of strict neutrality in communications, Mr. Bailey said. They have agreed not to communicate with radio amateurs in any belligerent or neutral countries in Europe.

Picture on Page 15.

Reich charges Allied plot on Americas: Page 4.

Firm to Aid Enlistments

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 5 (AP)—The Congdon and Carpenter Company of this city, dealer in steel and industrial supplies, has informed its employees that any of them who is now, or may be in the future, enrolled in the armed forces of state or nation, will suffer no loss of position, or pay.

G. Maurice Congdon, President, said the company intends to pay employees the difference between what they may receive as members of the armed forces in summer encampments, and their pay in the company.

They will also get regular vacations with full pay, he said.

If the national emergency requires that the summer encampments be extended, the company intends to hold open the position of every man affected, he said.

Americas Plan Free Colonies

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, June 5 (AP)—A Caribbean Conference Committee representing 11 American nations yesterday approved a declaration for the independence of American colonies of European nations, and a resolution that all airlines in the Western Hemisphere be owned by citizens of American nations.

The declaration for independence of the colonies was proposed by Dr. Miguel Angel Campa, the Cuban Secretary of State, and the Committee asked that it be placed before the next consultative meeting of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics.

The committee proposed that European possessions in the Western Hemisphere not capable of maintaining independence be placed under joint mandate of the 21 American Republics.

The resolution on airlines was understood to be aimed at German-controlled lines operating in South America.

Nations represented at the Conference include Cuba, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Colombia, the Central American Republics and the United States.

Future of Churches Linked to U. S. Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5 — More taxes by the Federal Government to finance large public works, particularly national defense projects, were advocated today at the second session of the Interfaith Conference on Unemployment.

Some speakers stressed to the Conference—attended by religious leaders representing Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish faiths—the need for "incentive" taxes on savings while others proposed substantial increases on business and consumer taxes.

Dr. Paul Studenski, Professor of Public Finance at New York University, warned that a continuation of public works by the Federal Government is necessary.

If the United States does not wish to meet the fate of European nations, it must "proceed vigorously" to provide additional taxes and authorize more loans. Dr. Studenski outlined his revenue program as follows:

New Levies Proposed

"We must look to business and to consumers to provide us with the major part of the required revenue. New levies on business should, in my opinion, embrace increases in the rate of the corporation income tax; levy of an effective excess profits tax in place of the existing one which is completely inadequate for the occasion; and imposition of a so-called "value added" tax on all businesses, corporate as well as unincorporated ones.

"The latter tax would be levied on gross receipts of business establishments from the sale of their products less the costs of the materials and services purchased from other business establishments. It would be more universal than a manufacturers' sales tax and would not be pyramided in the fashion in which a general sales or turnover tax is pyramided."

Dr. E. A. Goldenweiser, Director of the Division of Research of the Federal Reserve System, urged that the Federal Government undertake public works that are "socially desirable but commercially unprofitable." Just now, he said, the outstanding need is for national defense projects.

An advocate of public spending by the Government in periods when there is lack of investment and over-saving by private enterprise also addressed the group. He was C. W. Hazelett of New York City, author and inventor of labor-saving machinery.

Tax on Idle Money

The Federal Government, Mr. Hazelett said, must impose high tax rates on busines and individuals when their money is not invested or spent "with reasonable promptness." He described this program as one of "incentive taxation." When the national income has been raised high enough to automatically absorb the unemployed through increased business activity, he explained, these tax rates should be reduced substantially.

Mr. Hazelett expressed conviction that the churches possess the principles, political influence, and the opportunity to do much to alleviate unemployment. He declared, in part:

"Incentive taxation is the 2,000-year-old parable of the talents put into our tax law. The servant who hoarded his master's money in idleness had it taken from him and given to the servant who kept his money in use.

"A tax on idle money is the natural and proper answer to technological unemployment. The present German Government came into power for one basic reason: the former government could not solve the problem of unemployment. On the other hand the French and British Governments are weakened in the face of totalitarianism by their failure to find the right solution for the problem of unemployment."

Threat to Churches

Both in these countries, where the unemployment problem has been "solved by force," and in countries where unemployment continues the church has suffered, Mr. Hazelett warned.

And in America "the immediate future of our churches and State" is endangered by unemployment and the bitterness and dissension which its continuance creates. The solution of this grave problem, the speaker warned, "merits the unity of all churches."

Apprenticeship in the Public Service

Los Angeles County

A New WPA Statue at Hollywood Bowl Inspected

Left to right—Los Angeles County Supervisor John Anson Ford, Internes Edward Gallas and E. Robert Stallings, Director Harry F. Scoville of County's Bureau of Administrative Research and "father" of interneship plan.

Public Service 'Internes' Win Good Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Internship training for public service is being sponsored in Los Angeles County to improve public administration, to provide careers and a "practical" future for young college graduates in the so-called social sciences, and to set a model so that such graduates elsewhere may "sell" the idea to their own local governments.

Recent studies endorsing interneship training in the City and County of Los Angeles as an example for the nation include those of the University of California at Los Angeles and of the Social Science Research Council, Washington.

Principal credit for the local success is generally accorded to County Supervisor John Anson Ford and H. F. Scoville, present head of the County's Bureau of Administrative Research. Mr. Scoville had practiced law for 15 years, served four years as manager of a small California municipality, and then joined the County in 1927 as efficiency engineer; five years later he became secretary of the Bureau of Efficiency; when a Department was set up in 1936, he became its director. After the County created a Chief Administrative Officer, similar to a County Manager, and the Department was changed to the present Bureau of Administrative Research, he remained as director.

In the County Government, apprenticeship training has been in operation since July of 1933. The program evolved from the depression-born need of finding places for college graduates in social sciences who had applied for government work. Inasmuch as civil-service requirements of the time generally included professional experience, the young graduates seemed blocked from entering civil service.

Mr. Scoville led in the launching of the program. It has been fostered by the University of California, University of Southern California, and Stanford.

At first, apprentices were selected through nomination of departmental chairmen of these institutions. Since 1937, they were selected through open competition conducted by the Civil Service Department. Each is known as a "student technician," gets $50 a month for full-time work, and can hold the job only a year; after that period, he usually gets a professional job in public administration, in or out of the County.

Of the first six "classes" or groups to complete the one-year training, 19 are now employed by the County at an average salary of $190 a month (one senior research technician, four research technicians, four personnel technicians, seven administrative assistants, one assistant superintendent of Olive View Sanatorium, one statistician, and one assistant chief deputy probation officer); 10 are employed by the Federal Government at an average salary of $190 a month (three personnel assistants in Panama, three professional assistants in the Office of Indian Affairs, two junior professional assistants, one land economist, and one classification technician; and two by the State at an average of $195 per month (one senior social analyst and one junior personnel technician, both in the State Relief Administration); at an average salary of $230 monthly, three other "graduates" include the western Representative of the Public Administration Service, one personnel assistant in the Standard Oil Company, and one senior accountant in the City Controller's office.

Lothian Pleads Allied Cause To Alumni of Columbia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—The Allies want all the help "without delay" the United States can give them in munitions to aid in pushing back the invading German military machine, the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, declared in an address at the annual alumni luncheon, part of commencement day exercises at Columbia University here today. Britain and France do not, however, presume to make this decision for the United States, but leave such action to the initiative of this country, he added.

At commencement ceremonies later in the day Columbia bestowed 5,345 degrees, the largest number in the history of the University, 13 honorary degrees, five University medals for excellence and 115 certificates and diplomas.

Lord Lothian, Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed, of the United States Supreme Court, and Dr. Robert L. Stearns, President of the University of Colorado, received honorary Doctor of Law degrees, and Carl Van Doren, editor and author, received a Doctor of Letters degree. All spoke at the alumni luncheon.

Hitler Goal Domination

"The situation is grave—more grave, I think, than most of us yet realize," the British Ambassador declared. "There is not now the slightest doubt that Hitler and his totalitarian associates and allies mean to dominate and remake, if they can, not only Europe, but the world. . . .

"You may ask, do we want your help? My answer is, 'Of course, we want your help. Any help in munitions you can give us, and without delay? But what you do about this is for you, yourselves, to decide. We in England believe that the very essence of free civilization is individual and national responsibility. We, therefore, accord to you exactly the same freedom of decision as we claim for ourselves."

Lord Lothian held that Herr Hitler was seeking to conquer Great Britain and France in order to bring the British Navy under his control, "for if he can seize that, he steps from the domination of Europe to the domination of the world," he declared.

Mr. Justice Reed said the term "democratic government" meant "self-government, a way of living in which all citizens share the responsibility for its success."

"Our Government, created and developed by free men, rests its present and its future upon the certainty that these same free men will continue that support . . . ," he said. "Today the world is locked in the age-old struggle to adjust the liberty of the individual to the needs of government. Centralized authority dazzles with its prompt decisions and swift action. But our way of life teaches us that great and enduring national strength comes only from the consciousness of peoples that their agencies of government are the voluntary expression of popular aspirations."

At the commencement ceremonies an address by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, who was absent, was read by Prof. Harry Morgan Ayres, Director of the Summer Session at Columbia. Dr. Butler called on the university graduates and youth in general to find answers to the questions of "vast and far-reaching forces of human emotion, human ambition, and human greed," that "cannot be lightly dealt with or waved aside with some magic formula."

Degrees and Medals Awarded

Columbia made Honorary Doctor of Science degree bestowals on Dr Alfred W. Cohn of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Dr Charles K. Leith, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Ross G. Harrison, Yale University; Dr. Harvey N. Davis, President of Stevens Institute of Technology, and Dr. William O. Hotchkiss, President of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Honorary Doctor of Letters degrees went to Harry M. Lydenberg, Director of the New York Public Library, and Sidney B. Fay of Harvard University; and a Doctor of Laws degree was bestowed on Cupertino del Campo, President of the Institute Cultural Argentino-North Americano, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Winners of the university medals awarded to alumni or university officers who have attained distinction in public service were Pelham St. George Bissell, President Justice of the Municipal Court of the City of New York; Francis S. Chapin, University of Minnesota; Elbridge Colby, Army War College, Washington, D. C.; John S. Harrison, Butler University, Indianapolis, and Harris K. Masters, President of Charles Hardy, Inc., New York City.

Coker Foundation On Way to $500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTSVILLE, S. C.—With initial gifts aggregating $240,000, announcement of the incorporation of the Coker College Foundation has been released here. The object of the Foundation is to augment the income and resources of Coker College in order to permit enlargement of the service and increase in the usefulness of Coker Collge in meeting the educational needs of today.

The Foundation's program calls for donations and gifts totaling $500,000. New departments and the addition of new courses are to be made in the college.

Coker College was founded and largely endowed by Maj. James Lide Coker.

Countries South of Panama Indorse General Defense Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Approval of the project for United States aid to Latin American countries in defense development has been well received south of Panama, though many would prefer to see some kind of continental military coordination elaborated before accepting northern assistance.

It is admitted that national defense must largely be determined by the financial resources of each country—not exclusively, however. A few years back Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, then Argentine Foreign Minister, applied the economic argument to block the loan of six old United States destroyers to Brazil. It is doubtful if such an argument would succeed today in the face of an imperative continental necessity.

Another point is the relative exposure or vulnerability of each State. Some typical current questions are: Will geography be the determining factor in American assistance? Is the Atlantic more important than the Pacific coast? Is the United States more interested in the countries around Panama than those farther south? And are domestic possibilities—the "fifth column" for instance—to be considered as well as the foreign menace in measuring defense necessities?

For the present, most thoughts are turned toward the Atlantic for fear of an anti-democratic victory in Europe. But, as defense is already continental in conception, it is recalled that the United States still keeps its fleet in the Pacific. It is realized, however, that a German victory would probably require regrouping of American naval strength.

Long Way to Security

Fortunately, the two main South American powers on the Atlantic coast have had the foresight and possess resources to tackle their own defense problems. Argentina and Brazil are aware of their responsibilities, though they have a long way to go, especially in naval and air defense, before attaining reasonable security. Both must reinforce their coastal artillery and antiair defenses.

The two principal Atlantic powers have also shown interest in developing their own war industries. Brazil links development of its Itabira iron in Minas Geraes State with national defense, though these plans enter the long-range category. Argentina is not so up-to-date as Brazil in shipyard equipment, but has made more recent progress in building subsidiary craft.

The defenses of countries near the Panama Canal, especially those of Colombia, are of especial interest to the United States and the continent as a whole. In recent years the Canal has been looked upon as a main link in the defenses of the Americas as well as of the United States. This transformation in Latin outlook was in itself a substantial contribution to continental solidarity and security.

Colombia Takes Action

Colombia, through President Santos, solemnly pledged that its territory will not be used to menace the Panama Canal. By forming a national air company, Colombia has eliminated undesirable foreign commercial operations within its territories.

Farther down the Pacific coast, Ecuador renewed assurances regarding the Galápagos Islands, though the security of this archipelago would become a more pressing concern of the United States and the Americas as a whole if there was a threat to this continent. Ecuador is now negotiating the "loan" of an American air mission, similar to those recently contracted by Argentina and Chile. Peru, the next country down the Pacific coast, is the latest applicant for similar guidance. This same country has built a naval arsenal and shipyard at Callao, with a dry dock.

The long littoral of Chile indicates this country's dependence on sea power. Its control of the Magellan Straits and co-dominion of the far south with Argentina must also arouse the military interest of the United States and the rest of the continent in protecting the only route other than the Panama Canal between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

Chile is also the owner of steppingstones into and from the Pacific—the Juan Fernandez and Easter islands. The value of Easter Island was proved by the German Admiral von Spee, who secretly coaled and provisioned there before he appeared off the Chilean coast and defeated the British squadron under Admiral Cradock in October, 1914.

Improved Army Equipment

All South American countries are resolved to improve their general army equipment and many to increase numerical strength. Fears of the "fifth column" may have something to do with this. It requires no stretch of the imagination to conceive the successful establishment of a Nazi-style government in several of the smaller republics if Herr Hitler finally triumphs in Europe. The Latin American disposition to imitate and the influence of German, Italian, and Spanish totalitarian supporters must be taken into consideration.

Bolivia under the late President Busch has provided an example of this influence, with a German-Italian ancestral combination figuring at the head of a declared totalitarian government in peacetime. There are other South American countries where the predominance of political cliques, made up principally of German racial descendants, can be accepted in advance, if the war ends in a totalitarian victory.

If the "fifth column" can succeed in European countries where nationality is sharply defined, then it is not likely to be resisted in some South American countries where governments are forever struggling against the problems created by racial pride and dual nationality. This danger would not arise if the totalitarians lost the war.

France Calls for Assistance In Succoring War's Victims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4 — The American Friends' Service Committee today transmitted to the American people an appeal received from Premier Reynaud of France, entreating it to find help for the "millions of refugees of all nationalities," who are fleeing the Nazi terror to find refuge in South and Central France.

Responding to the plea, Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the Quaker unit, which is not primarily a fund-raising organization, announced immediate expansion of its program to aid 5,000,000 war refugees in France.

Premier Reynaud's cabled message expressed thanks to Howard E. Kershner, Director of Quaker field operations in France, now in New York, for the report of work accomplished by the international commission, and added:

"The admittance of millions of refugees of all nationalities on the soil of France and the effort to shelter them from the horrors of war, to nourish them and care for them has imposed upon us an enormous burden and responsibility.

Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, condemned the bombing of Paris by Nazi planes as a breach of agreement all nations had made two years ago at the request of his organization to refrain from bombing open towns and cities. As a result of these assaults upon helpless civilians, the Red Cross was called upon to meet the greatest problem in its history, he declared.

American Red Cross shipments will be checked by American representatives at French ports and passed on to the new collaborating French organization, "Secours American aux Victimes de la Guerre," Wayne Chatfield Taylor, head of the American Red Cross in Paris, announced.

The Salvation Army announced Monday that 17 of its centers of work in Flanders had been destroyed, and estimated it had lost $200,000 as a result of the conflict.

Arkansas Farmer Flies to Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CADDO GAP, Ark. — When Parks Shields of the Hopper community wants to market a basket of eggs, can of cream, or other products from his garden and farm, he doesn't straddle a mule or crank the family flivver as his neighbors do. He merely goes to his private airplane hanger back of the barn, swings open the doors, steps on the starter of his small plane, taxies across the meadow, and within less than 30 minutes is in Hot Springs 40 miles away. Time was when travel from the Hopper community was exceedingly slow. It took two or three days for the older member of the Shields family to make the round trip in a linchpin wagon. But now the rough topography of the Ouachita hills is no barrier. Wings have replaced wheels and even Little Rock is only an hour away.

Parks Shields is a young air-minded farmer of the hill country. His boyhood ambition was to own and fly his own plane. He took flying lessons at the air field in Hot Springs and obtained a pilot's license. Then he obtained a plane, for his private use and built a shed hangar and landing field on his farm. He visits local fairs and picnics in the surrounding country and adds substantially to his farm income. Neighbors ride for a look at their hill-farms from the air. Wings have conquered the Ouachitas.

Roosevelt Accepts Edison Resignation

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt accepted yesterday the resignation of Charles Edison, Secretary of the Navy, effective June 24.

Mr. Edison resigned to run for the Governorship of New Jersey on the Democratic ticket.

In a letter of resignation made public by the White House, Mr. Edison asserted that, in general, objectives sought for the past three and a half years have been realized in great part.

Mr. Roosevelt, in a letter of reply, congratulated Mr. Edison on his nomination and praised his handling of his duties as a Cabinet member.

S. C. School Adds Industrial Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—South Carolina's part-time school scores again. This time it's going to branch out with a full-fledged industrial arts department, which will be added to the institution's curriculum next year, and consist of shop work, mechanical drawing, architecture, and related subjects, Dr. R. B. Burgess, President of the Textile Industrial Institute, the school in question, has announced.

The new department will be in charge of James T. Patrick, formerly associated with the faculty of Lewisburg College, Lewisburg, N. C. He is a graduate of North Carolina State, and has done considerable graduate work in New York.

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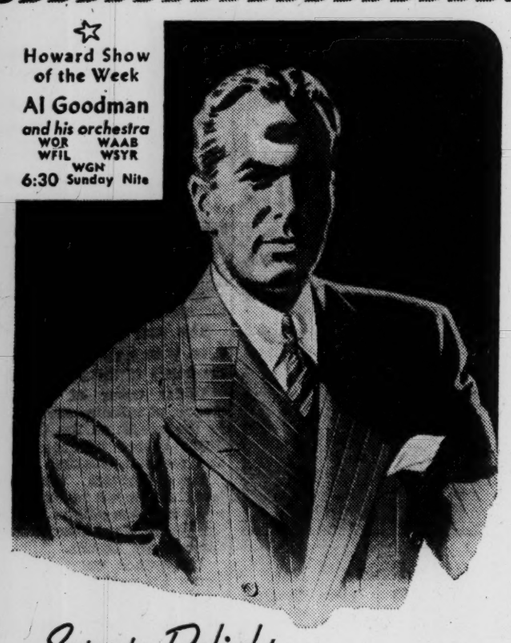

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New Campaign Opened in N. J. By Democrats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 5—New Jersey Democrats had their State ticket in the field today with boosts for Charles Edison, retiring Secretary of the Navy, for Governor, and James H. R. Cromwell, until recently United States Minister to Canada, for United States Senator, featuring the closing session of their convention here yesterday. In Washington, Secretary Edison prepared to become an active campaigner as President Roosevelt accepted his resignation, effective June 24.

The Edison campaign has the President's personal well-wishing, but the Republicans, simultaneously adjourning their convention, will make him target for the charge that, if the Navy Chief measures up to his post, his duty in the present emergency lies in Washington.

This was revealed in an attack by Walter E. Edge, one-time United States Ambassador to France, who has been both Governor and Senator. Both Democratic candidates, Mr. Edge asserted, were "wished on New Jersey through orders from the White House," with primary opposition "forbidden under the dictatorial control of Boss (Frank) Hague of Jersey City."

In a thrust at the Cromwell candidacy, Mr. Edge challenged his silence on his advocacy two years ago that a Federal sales tax be substituted for estate, inheritance, income, and so-called excise taxes, without exemption on commodities to be taxed.

The Edge address also attacked the President, in a charge of "evasion" in his recent "fireside chat" on rearmament, which Mr. Edge characterized as an apology for seven years of inaction on national defense.

The Republican State platform is built around a 10-point program pledging redivision of the State tax structure with no added taxes, reduction of employee-employer contributions to unemployment relief; election reforms, State Government reorganization and labor safeguards against unfair injunctive processes.

The Democratic State platform likewise pledges no added taxes, and its pro-labor features include a labor relations act, standard wage act, mediation board, and broader unemployment benefits. This camp will build its campaign around a third-term for President Roosevelt and projection of Mr. Edison as a businesslike administrator, and of Mr. Cromwell as espouser of Roosevelt defense and social policies.

Wallace Sees Menace to U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, declaring that "if England and France are conquered, the Americas will inevitably be the next objective," called last night for economic as well as military preparedness.

"The immediate necessity of preparedness," he said in an address drafted for the (CBS) radio, "means that we must move as fast as we can utilize our idle men, idle money and idle factories in the production of guns, munitions, airplanes, tanks and ships.

"We don't know yet how much the total cost will be. If we should have to use as great a proportion of our income on military preparedness as Germany has been using of her income during the last four years, we would have to spend perhaps $20,000,000,000 a year.

While he did not advocate such a program, he remarked that it would, during the period that it was under way, "end the unemployment problem and that part of the agricultural problem which is domestic" and would "more than make up for the loss of our foreign markets."

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Subsea Photography at Bahama Islands

Bahamas-Williamson Undersea Expedition from Wide World

Some Pictures of John E. Williamson Expedition

Upper left—Some of the interesting underwater inhabitants seen through the window of Explorer Williamson's photosphere. Upper right—The Williamson photosphere. In the picture Mrs. Robert W. Taylor, wife of the Receiver General and Treasurer of the Bahamas, is in the guest seat about to be lowered down the tube or "hole in the sea" to the photosphere. In back of Mrs. Taylor is her husband. At left and right are Explorer Williamson and Mrs. Williamson. Lower—Sylvia, daughter of Williamsons, performing sea-floor capers outside the photosphere windows, while Niki, the other daughter, points a finger from inside.

When writer, lecturer, explorer John E. Williamson wants peace and quiet in which to work, he has a long-time habit of resorting to a lengthy steel tube in which he descends to the ocean bottom, off the Bahamas. Now the whole family, Mrs. Williamson, Niki and Sylvia, their daughters, have the habit.

Mr. Williamson is generally credited with making the first photographs and motion pictures underwater. Since his first steel tube was completed in 1914 he has added many unusual accomplishments under water. Investigating the nature of the sea-life visible from the "studio window" of the tube, what impresses him most is the extreme quiet at the bottom of the ocean. In that vast silence he is scarcely aware of the passage of time.

With his camera he has captured everything from sharks and rays to angelfish and minnows in the coral-bottomed sea. Some of his paintings are among the collections of the Field Museum of Natural History.

Little Sylvia has been playing undersea ever since she was seven months old, her dad taking her with him to his underwater den, back in the days when it was necessary for him to "mind the baby."

Labor Chiefs Pledge Defense Co-operation

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5—Preparedness and patriotic defense moves are indorsed here by the heads of the two rival factions of Organized Labor

The Congress of Industrial Organizations' pledge was offered by the Executive Board, now in session, and amplified by John L. Lewis. The American Federation of Labor pledge for full co-operation was made by William Green at a call at the White House, and was reiterated in comments later to newspapermen.

Coupled with the C. I. O. pledge was insistence that labor's rights under various laws "must be enforced."

While these promises of co-operation were forthcoming the House yesterday voted, 292 to 106, to adopt a rule forcing consideration of amendments to the National Labor Relations Act. Two sets of amendments are proposed, the first, consisting of 17, offered by the special Smith committee, are condemned by Organized Labor and would greatly modify the act.

Differ on Amendments

The other set, consisting of five amendments, are reported by the regular House Labor Committee and are designed to forestall the drastic Smith program which would basically alter the Wagner Act setup. Yesterday's House action brings the matter up tomorrow for four hours' debate and vote. A strong feeling in favor of the Smith proposals was indicated by the speeches yesterday and the big majority adopting the rule. Republicans voted almost solidly for the rule and Democrats divided about evenly. The rule is unusual in virtually ignoring the regular House Labor Committee, which is charged with being unduly sympathetic to the Labor Board, and giving half of the four hours of general debate to the Smith committee whose majority has led the attack on the Board.

General belief here is that the House will approve all or most of the Smith committee's Labor Act amendments, but that they will be pigeonholed in the Senate, on the ground that to pass them now would complicate efforts for defense unity at a time when Organized Labor is proffering full co-operation.

The A. F. of L. and C. I. O. have different approaches to the problem, the former urging certain changes in the Board set-up but assailing the Smith committee proposals as too drastic, while the C. I. O. objects to any important changes at all. One change recommended on all sides except by the C. I. O. and indorsed by President Roosevelt, is an increase in the Labor Board membership from three to five.

No Doubt of Co-operation

Yesterday's respective statements from the two Labor camps cast light on their attitude toward the preparedness drive. There could be no doubt of the co-operation pledged by both parties. The C. I. O. announced bitter opposition to "any movement or activity of subversive character, "Trojan horses" or "fifth columns," which are aimed against our Nation and Government, or the basic free and democratic institutions upon which our Republic has been founded."

The Executive Committee declared opposition to American involvement in the European war, insistence upon Labor's "organizational rights" and condemned a bill in Congress to deport a C. I. O. leader, Harry Bridges. Interviewed by reporters, Mr. Lewis hotly denied that he was either a Communist or in sympathy with Communism.

Mr. Green called at the White House and assured the President that he would "co-operate fully" in the defense program. He offered proposals for finding work for 200,000 to 300,000 unemployed skilled workers in preparedness bottlenecks.

For the time being, with Sidney Hillman, Labor co-ordinator on the President's new Defense Council not yet active, there was no sign of peace talks between the rival groups.

Hull Aide Resigns From Lawyers Guild

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Adolf A. Berle, Jr., resigned today from the National Lawyers Guild because, he said, its management was not prepared "to take any stand which conflicts with the Communist Party line."

Mr. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, in his letter of resignation said:

"The National Lawyers Guild was formed in the hope that expression might be given to the liberal sentiment in the American Bar. It is obvious that the present management of the Guild is not prepared to take any stand which conflicts with the Communist Party line. Under these circumstances . . . I have no further interest in it."

9,890 Rounds of Bullets Stolen From Ohio Armory

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 5 (AP)—Theft of 9,890 rounds of .22 caliber ammunition from the National Guard armory was reported today and brought immediate inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and police.

Noncombatant Training For CCC Placed in Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $975,650,000 fund for the Work Projects Administration has been approved by a Senate appropriations subcommittee after it had attached provisions for training thousands of CCC youths in non-combatant national defense activities.

Pilot Training Entries Mount, Knox Reports

CHICAGO, June 5 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Chairman of the General Civilian Committee cooperating in the plan for training fliers, reported yesterday that thousands of men were applying for the courses. He stated that applications were pouring into the Civil Aeronautics Authority headquarters.

Colonel Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, said that there would be "the utmost cooperation" between the civilian group and the CAA and the Army Air Corps in deevloping the plan for training 45,000 new pilots by July, 1941, as a preparedness measure.

The Civilian Committee planned originally to sponsor the enrolment of 10,000 civilian aviators in the project but their plan has been merged with the expanded program announced June 3 in Washington by Robert H. Hinckley, Chairman of the CAA. The enlarged program was designed to provide training for 15,000 this summer, beginning June 15; 15,000 others this fall, starting Sept. 15; and 15,000 more next spring.

Colonel Knox announced that these men had been selected as chairman to direct the program in four army corps areas:

First Corps Area (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut)—Alvan T. Fuller of Boston, former Governor of Massachusetts.

Second Corps Area (New York, New Jersey, Delaware)—Artemus Gates of New York.

Fifth Corps Area (Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky)—Capt. Lewis B. Rock, Dayton, Ohio.

Sixth Corps Area (Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin)—Maj. Reed Landis, Chicago.

Chairmen for the other corps areas will be named later.

Gen. Malin Craig, former Chief of Staff of the United States Army, is chairman of the co-ordinating committee to facilitate co-operation with the CAA and the Army Air Corps. Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, retired, is associate chairman. Other members of the committee, which will have headquarters in Washington, are William J. Donovan, the Colonel who commanded the "Fighting Sixty-ninth" in the World War, and Lewis Douglas, former Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Colonel Knox also announced that John J. McCloy had been chosen secretary of the General Civilian Committee and that Winthrop W. Aldrich had been named Treasurer. Both live in New York.

Ties Still Ties

Although in 50 years more than 2,500 patents have been granted on devices to replace wooden ties on railroads, not one has been as good or as cheap.

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Governors Inspect Vast Iron Resource

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn. — Half the world's supply of iron ore comes from a hundred-square-mile area in this Lake Superior region. All of this, destined for the steel mills of the South, is loaded from docks in the Duluth-Superior region and shipped off in big lake freighters down through the locks at Sault Ste. Marie. And those who are now pointing to the strategic importance of this steel-making setup in an American national defense scheme are not alarmists. They realize in a most practical way what the stoppage, by military or other means, of either the Lake Superior Harbor or the "Soo" locks would mean to such a defense program. It would be practically impossible, with available facilities, to move this ore to the mills by rail.

Precautions Already Taken

The score of State Executives attending the annual Governors' Conference here, though avoiding tanglement in the defense issue, were made much aware of the vital significance of the location of this vast iron ore source June 4 as they toured through its center just north of Duluth. They saw at close hand the great holes in the ground from which comes the rusty, cinder-like material out of which is made the steel for bridges and automobiles and guns. They saw huge piles of ore awaiting shipment, and car after car full of it rattling off to the docks below.

It is in off-the-record conversations in which one hears talk about the elaborate precautions already set up by Army strategists in this region, and there is little superficial evidence of anxiety, or even wide public appreciation of the situation. But leaders are giving it sober consideration, and the Governors after their all-day trip into the iron range country are deeply mindful of its importance in the whole national picture.

Gov. Lloyd Stark of Missouri, in an address at Hibbing, June 4, reflected the mood of the party in calling attention once again to the need for calm thinking, but at the same time alertness to the threat to American peace in the turn of affairs in Europe.

Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, in a talk also at Hibbing, referred directly to the importance to the Nation of this prime industrial and military resource.

Meanwhile the Governors proceeded with their program today dealing with land utilization, wage-and-hour laws, and interstate trade barriers.

June 4, on the iron range trip, they went into executive session long enough to elect a new Executive Committee for the coming year. With Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island as chairman, the Committee consists, in addition, of Gov. Henry H. Blood of Utah, Gov. Harold S. Stassen of Minnesota, Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland, and Gov. Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina.

With few exceptions, partisan politics has been studiously avoided in the Conference. Governor Stark, mentioned prominently as a possible Democratic candidate for President, went so far in Hibbing as to declare that "If we should ever have to have a Republican President, there is none I would rather see in that office than Harold Stassen."

Governor Stassen is to be keynoter at the Republican National Convention, and is held to have missed consideration as a party presidential nominee only because he has not reached the constitutional age limit for the presidency.

Governor Stassen has proved to be tremendously popular among his own people, but observers have also noted the strikingly enthusiastic applause which has consistently greeted Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, mentioned among the Republican presidential possibilities.

Louisianans Down Third-Term Move

BATON ROUGE, La., June 5 (AP)—Louisiana Democrats refused to approve third-term support for President Roosevelt, and drove United States Senator Allen J. Ellender from the platform with boos and hisses at their first state convention in 16 years. Huey Long abolished State Democratic conventions.

The convention voted to send delegates to the Democratic national convention at Chicago uninstructed and directed them to cast the State's 20 votes as a unit.

This action came last night after the convention had howled down Senator Ellender's attempt to have the delegates instructed to support President Roosevelt for renomination.

A resolution, later adopted, said that "the unfavorable reception given Ellender was not to be construed as any reflection on President Roosevelt."

Senator Ellender formerly was aligned with the forces of the late Huey P. Long, which recently were defeated by Gov. Sam Jones.

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EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

Balkans Try to Slip 'Fifth Column' Net; Nazi 'Visitors' and Agents Busy on Job

By J. Emlyn Williams
Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Collapse of six and perhaps seven of Europe's smaller states may be attributed to the German boring from-within tactics, and yet it is apparent that most of the remaining nonbelligerent states are still being subjected to this now familiar Nazi strategem.

Outstanding among the countries where such pressure is still most strongly exerted is Italy. Whatever is the fact behind reports of the influence the Nazis exercise on Italian policy, reliable information indicates that the Gestapo and "fifth column" are strongly entrenched in Italy.

Young Germans are much in evidence in hotels and on the streets and are frequently participants in organized anti-British affairs. Such actions do not appear to have produced much effect upon the general Italian population, but the Nazis are less concerned with this than with obtaining control of influences and individuals who determine policy.

In Italy and Spain

As yet the Nazis have not obtained unanimous support from all Fascist leaders, but they have succeeded in seriously restraining Italy's freedom of choice and in utilizing this so-called period of "prebelligerency" for immobilizing a large Allied force in the Near East.

A similar state of affairs appears to prevail in Spain except that Gen. Francisco Franco certainly desires to remain neutral. But the problem is whether he is strong enough to do so.

French and British efforts to counteract German influence in Spain are seen in the recent appointment of Robert Renoun de la Baume and Sir Samuel Hoare as the French and British ambassadors to Spain.

Many Agents in Barcelona

General Franco is faced with the serious undermining influence of the Falangists. Throughout Spain are many German agents, including some 6,000 in Barcelona alone.

In Spain the Nazis follow their policy of making vague promises of satisfying national aspirations, in this case for German support is offered the restoration to Spain of Gibraltar.

Much has already been written regarding German activities in Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Rumania, but less of their doings in Greece. Yet Athens has long been a center of German "fifth column" activities, not only for Greece but for the whole of the Balkans.

Even before the outbreak of the present war there was a large German colony of between 6,000 and 7,000 in Greece, a number which was far greater than justified by either genuine business or cultural activities and, for example about five times that of the British. On the outbreak of the war last September a vast majority of these Germans were recalled to Germany because of their military age.

Attached to Legation

But this spring the Germans reappeared. Many of these had been here before but whereas formerly they were businessmen now they have become attached to the German Legation in Athens or are concentrating upon propaganda and other work which reports indicate is very much like economic espionage.

Neutral observers have long commented upon the size and appearance of the diplomatic bag arriving in Athens from Berlin. It is generally agreed that many of its bulky parcels contain propaganda material which later is scattered throughout the Balkans. One overflow section of the German Legation here carries the title, "Art Study and Press," and it is clear that these subjects are interpreted in strict accordance with Nazi conceptions.

The German Legation in Athens has also its own transmitting radio equipment, while the Greek telephone system which was installed by the Germans is still under their control, even though the Greek Government took it over some time ago.

By Otto Zausmer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The unveiling of German "fifth column" treachery which accompanied the invasion of Norway, Denmark, and more recently of the Low Countries, has opened the eyes of the Balkan Governments more than ever to their own vulnerability to such tactics.

Because of vital important economic ties with Germany, the Balkan nations have felt that nothing should be done to provoke possible German reprisals. Measures against "fifth column" activities have been restricted, or at least little publicized.

Thus when the Yugoslav Government recently arrested Milan Stoyadinovitch, former Prime Minister, it was officially stated that the action was purely an "internal matter" to defend the security of the state.

But rumors of his connections with both Berlin and Rome, and the fact that his arrest coincided with expulsion from the country of hundreds of foreigners, principally Germans, provoked considerable speculation over the whispered charges that the one-time Yugoslav political leader was engaged in operations similar to those by which Maj. Vidkun Quisling helped to open the gates of Norway to the Nazis.

More recently evidences of increased Balkan vigilance against this sort of Nazi penetration have also come to light.

Many Motorcycles Ordered

At the Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Spring Fair scores of motorcycles and cars were shown and agents toured the country to offer these vehicles, especially in the German parts of Yugoslavia, at very low prices. They could be bought on the installment plan for as little as the equivalent of 20 cents a month. Germans in the border region of former Austria placed many orders for immediate delivery. When the Yugoslav Government learned of this, they decided to "requisition" the vehicles for the period of emergency. More than 10,000 motorcycles and numerous cars, all just imported from the Reich, were seized.

In 1938 and 1939 Yugoslav authorities noticed with concern that Germans who had lived in the inner districts of the country bought estates on the West, and especially in the strategically important Danube valley. That was the more alarming since many of those Germans were known to be of less than moderate means. But they paid higher prices than anyone else. It is reliably reported that the funds came from Germany through channels close to the German Travel Agency in Yugoslavia. Such Travel Agencies have frequently been disclosed as outposts of Nazi propaganda.

Center for Propaganda

They have provided a convenient center for propaganda dissemination, and also a convenient rallying point for regular and specially organized "tours" in which propaganda agents, knicker and Baedeker equipped, find little difficulty in penetrating the country.

The office of the chief of the German Travel Agency in Yugoslavia, through which money was forwarded for German settlers buying estates in the Danube valley, has recently been the scene of considerable activity.

On May 1 Dr. Karl Clodius, leading German foreign trade and commerce expert, Dr. Julius Lippert, Mayor of Berlin, Kurt Winter, Manager of the Reichs Railroad Company, and six other leading Nazis arrived in Belgrade and held meetings at the Yugoslav agency.

Among them were several lieutenants of Field Marshal Hermann Göring including Dr. Edmund Glaise-Horstenau, one of the four advisers of Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, former Austrian Prime Minister. Dr. Glaise-Horstenau, Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart and Dr. Guido Schmidt were Ministers of Dr. Schuschnigg's Government and considered his closest friends. Since the invasion of Austria they admitted publicly that they had worked with the Nazis. Dr. Glaise-Horstenau and Dr. Seyss-Inquart were in the Austrian Nazi Government till a few months ago, while Dr. Schmidt was made General Managing Director of the Hermann Göring Concern, the German Mining Corporation. Now Dr. Glaise-Horstenau has been sent to Belgrade, while at the same time Dr. Schmidt and the fourth of the group, a certain Dr. Hans Neubacher, formerly Mayor of Vienna, were sent on trade missions to Rumania. Dr. Seyss-Inquart has been appointed commissioner of the Netherlands. The three others gave up their posts and are now just "travelers" on the Balkans.

"Fifth Column" in Rumania

The situation in Rumania is very much the same as that in Yugoslavia. Here, too, a "fifth column" has been built up systematically. As in Yugoslavia, the leaders of the German minority have been replaced by younger, more radical people who have had their training in Nazi camps in the Reich. They return to Germany frequently for "re-education." In Rumania they tour the country and keep in contact with pro-Nazis in their territory. The center of all the activities is in Sibiu—formerly Hermanstadt—a city with a strong German population. This part of Rumania was colonized by Saxonian farmers 700 years ago and has remained German ever since. Though there is a substantial number of Hungarians and Rumanians in the city and though it takes on the aspect of an island in the Rumanian State, all the leading positions in commerce and cultural organizations are held by Germans. Banks, supported by money from the Reich, control nearly every business activity and prevent the sales of German shops to non-Germans.

German is spoken predominantly on the streets, with the Nazi salute and the typical German costume of white stockings and leather shorts much in evidence. Their leader is Fritz Fabricius, a former army captain in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, who bought a poultry farm in Rumania after the World War. He is believed to get instructions from Berlin and spends several months a year in Germany.

Probably the most fertile ground for Nazi propaganda in the Balkans is Bulgaria, Germany's ally in the World War and still anxious to regain lost territory. This writer recalls an experience in June, 1935, when a number of foreign correspondents in Vienna and four Austrian journalists were invited by the Bulgarian Government to see the country. On the main street of Tirnowa, a picturesque city where Bulgarian kings were once crowned, we met a typical young Nazi. There were four Nazi correspondents with us and when he heard them talk German, he joined us, "delighted to meet fellow-countrymen." Assuming that everyone in our group were Nazis, he told us that he received a monthly salary from the headquarters in Munich for "spreading German culture" and that there were many propagandists like him in Bulgaria.

Bulgaria is now striving desperately to keep the country out of the Nazi pincers. Few permits to enter the country are given, and even these permits are good just for the trip from the frontier to the Capital, Sofia. The foreigner must not stop anywhere on his route. Only if he is able to prove beyond doubt that he has to see other places too, does he get a special permit in Sofia. Some towns are practically closed to foreigners. Similar regulations were issued in Yugoslavia, too, and Rumania is no less strict. In all these countries minorities, particularly the Germans and Italians, are watched closely by the police and the population.

Rumania Expedites Oil Field Defense

By the Associated Press

Bucharest, Rumania

Rumania has taken drastic steps to prevent seizure of its oil wells by any "fifth column" saboteurs in event of invasion.

Under a new decree no foreigners except oil company employees are allowed to enter the Ploesti, Constanta, and Giurgiu petroleum zones.

Rumanian employees in the zones are subject to military orders as if in an army zone, and inhabitants are required to surrender their arms, munitions, and explosives.

Rescued From Disaster

Wide World Cablephoto

One of Britain's Many Ships

Soldiers of the British Expeditionary Force are shown boarding a rescue vessel from a pier at Dunkirk, the last stand on the French coast given up by the Allies in the war in Flanders. Hundreds of ships of all kinds and sizes shuttled back and forth across the English Channel, carrying not only British troops but also Frenchmen and Belgians who were caught in the pocket held by the Nazis.

Reich Charges Allied Plot in South America

From dispatches of the Associated Press

Germany's claim that it has information that Allied agents are operating in South America and the Canal Zone under the guise of German agents, has, if anything, sharpened defensive measures against "fifth column" machinery which is being disclosed daily in many parts of the world.

The German memorandum received by the United States State Department yesterday did not give any details as to operations of the supposed agents, nor indicate the source of the information on which Germany based its warning.

It merely warned the United States, Mexico, and Panama that the Reich has information that the British Secret Service has sent a "large number of agents" to Central America to create disturbances with the view to involving the Western Hemisphere in Europe's war.

The Governments of the three American States were urged to take measures to forestall the alleged conspirators.

Two Plans Hinted

The German office said it had told the American Governments that the agents were prepared to carry out two plans, first, to compromise Germany by making false "revelations of German operatives in Mexico," and second, to promote sabotage in the Panama Canal with falsified evidence pointing to Germany as the perpetrator.

At the same time the American Embassy in Berlin telegraphed the State Department of a press announcement of DNB, official German news agency, that a secret meeting had been held in London by British and French secret service men for the purpose of plotting the use of torpedoes and infernal machines simultaneously to sink the American liners Washington, Manhattan and the President Roosevelt. These vessels are now engaged in removing Americans from Europe.

The menace of internal subversive activity is claiming the attention of both belligerent and nonbelligerent Government throughout the world.

"Fifth Column" in France

In France, it was asserted by the Exchange Telegraph, a British news agency, that "fifth columnists" are armed with machine-guns, and are more numerous than generally realized.

Paris police today are exchanging the old-fashioned rifles with which they were armed hastily a few days ago for modern repeaters and machine-guns for preparedness against this form of enemy action.

At the same time eight persons charged with espionage—one of them a woman—face the possibility of the capital punishment at a secret military tribunal trial which opened in Paris yesterday.

The defendants were seized in a round-up in July, 1939.

Britain also intensifying its measures against underground activities, pressed its roundup of British Fascists throughout the Nation yesterday, arresting two at Canterbury, from 30 to 40 at Manchester, including several women, one on the Isle of Wight, three at Lowestoff, and one at Blackpool.

A quantity of Fascist literature was seized at Blackpool.

Aliens Ordered Out

All aliens in two of Britain's "front line" towns along the southeast coast—Folkestone and Margate—were ordered yesterday to leave the district.

Their presence is prohibited, by Home Office order, within 20 miles of the coast.

One hundred and thirty foreigners in Folkestone, including both French and Italians, must leave by midnight; at Margate, 238 aliens were given three days' notice to go.

In Dublin an official statement said 390 persons were arrested June 3 in a roundup of Irish Republican Army suspects.

Swiss authorities reported today that an international Communist propaganda center had been discovered.

The Government said it planned to meet soon to decide whether recent Communist activity warranted banning the Party in Switzerland. Some cantons, notably Geneva, already have banned the party.

Egypt on Guard

Egyptian defense measures against "fifth column" activities were intensified June 3 when the government established a special counterespionage bureau as 700 "fifth column" suspects were put in internment camps.

In addition to the counterespionage bureau, heavy guards patrolled telegraph and telephone systems, railroad stations, bridges and other strategic points.

Nazi Film Banned

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 5 (AP)—The municipal movie censors yesterday banned the German propaganda film "Siegfried Line" after a riot June 3 at a Buenos Aires theater in which 10 Argentine youths were arrested after leading an anti-Nazi demonstration.

One of the detained youths was Martin Noel, son of the Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies. He had been arrested and released before in a previous anti-Nazi disturbance.

Poles to Syria

BUCHAREST, June 5 (AP)—Polish diplomatic circles early today disclosed plans to transfer to Syria all the 13,000 Polish refugees in Rumania.

Many Polish refugees recently have been arrested in a drive against possible "fifth columnists."

The Polish circles said that nearly 50,000 refugees, the majority men of military age, had left Rumania last September, mostly for France.

29th Division of Guard To Train Aug. 4-24

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The Twenty-ninth Division of the National Guard received notice June 3 that its summer training would take place at Rensselaer Falls and Fort Ontario, N. Y., Aug. 4-24.

The division will be accompanied by the Two Hundred and Sixtieth Anti-Aircraft Regiment, and with special units about 25,000 men will be encamped.

The Twenty-ninth is composed of troops from the District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Move to Send Planes Abroad Gains Support of U. S. Leaders

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—Lord Strabolgi, Labor peer, declared in the House of Lords today that the Battle in Flanders was lost through "lack of airplanes and guns" and said "heavy responsibility" lay on the Government for the deficiency.

Lord Strabolgi served on the Admiralty War Staff in 1917 as Lieutenant Commander Joseph Montague Kenworthy.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—Cable dispatches reporting the bombing of Paris by the Germans brought immediate repercussion here today for American aid to help France and Britain defend themselves against aggression.

Pleas, supplementing oral conversations with Government officials, were voiced to the Administration in Washington for immediate help to the Allies in the way of fighting aircraft, it being emphasized that one airplane for military use in France today would be worth a dozen next autumn.

Meanwhile confidence was voiced in informed quarters that with adequate equipment, some of which the United States now has available, the French and British not only would fight off the Germans but would win in the end.

Frederic R. Coudert, internationally known lawyer and friend of France and Britain; Wendell L. Willkie, who is receiving wide support for the Republican presidential nomination; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; William Allen White, editor of Emporia, Kan., and head of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies; Col. Henry Breckinridge, former Assistant Secretary of War; Lewis W. Douglas, former Federal Director of the Budget, and Clark M. Eichelberger of the League of Nations Association, were among those who spoke for France and Britain. Mr. Willkie urged the Administration to ask the Allies what they needed.

"I should like to ask Secretary Hull to ask the democracies publicly and openly in the name of the American people what help short of troops the American people can give," he said. "If the Allies respond with a request, then we can debate that request on its merits. We can debate it nonpartisanly and nonpolitically as a unified people. Even if we find we cannot grant it, our public inquiry will have helped Allied morale; will have helped a little to check Hitler."

Mr. Coudert saw airplanes the most pressing necessity for the Allies today.

Mr. White, speaking from his home in Emporia, said his advices were that about 1,500 airplanes—"a few fairly new, some old, and some not fit for the first-line of modern warfare, but usable elsewhere in certain martial emergencies"—are available for Allied use.

Dr. Butler said the arguments for turning over at once to France and Great Britain the 1,000 airplanes which have been building for the United States Army and Navy were "incontrovertable."

Colonel Breckinridge declared that the dispatch of 1,000 airplanes to the Allies now might "save the liberty of mankind."

Y.M.C.A. Defense Program Outlined

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5—The Young Men's Christian Association launched a drive at a White House luncheon here June 3 for expansion of its facilities at points of military concentration

Army and Navy officers commanding important posts and stations are insistently urging that attention be given to the need of offering an attractive alternative to the morale-breaking and character-degrading types of amusement usually thrust at men in uniform, Seabury C. Mastick, Chairman of the Army and Navy department of the International Committee of Y. M. C. A.'s, told the group.

The Y. M. C. A. is already functioning at 40 military posts, but must expand to meet the leisure-time needs of thousands of recruits now being added to the military forces, it was said.

Maj.-Gen. Frank R. McCoy, U. S. Army, retired, was named to represent Army interests on a national Y. M. C. A. committee. Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., retired, is co-Chairman representing the Navy, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will represent women's interests.

Mexican Patrol Widened To Preserve Neutrality

MEXICO, D. F., June 5 (AP)—The Navy Department announced today that it had redoubled its watch along the Mexican coasts to enforce "Mexico's neutrality." The Department said that all its gunboats and coastguard cutters now are on patrol duty in the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean.

There was no immediate explanation whether the redoubling of the watch was motivated by any special circumstance or was due to the general international situation. The Navy announcement said that four coastguard cutters and two gunboats, the Queretaro and Durango, were on patrol duty.

Portugal Marks Freedom

LISBON, Portugal, June 5 (AP)—Military display and the thunder of cannonading have ushered in a six-months pageant of peace and progress for Portugal, celebrating on the southwestern corner of embattled Europe 800 years of history.

The celebration, gay with pageants, religious observances, and programs for foreign emmisaries, started June 2. That is the day, in 1140, when Afonso Henriques is said to have proclaimed himself first King of Portugal, apart from other kingdoms of the Iberian Peninsula.

The festivities end Dec. 1, which the Portuguese observe as the 300th anniversary of their emergence from the last period of Spanish domination under the joint monarchy.

Helping to open the program, massed ships of the Portuguese Navy, an American squadron, and a Brazilian warship fired a salute that totaled 121 guns.

Soldiers marched through the streets in uniforms of the twelfth century.

Much of the pageantry centers upon tribute to Portuguese navigators who took their little ships through uncharted seas around the world. Among these were Bartholomew Dias who first rounded the cape which he named "Good Hope," Vasco de Gama who found a sea route to India, Afonso de Albuquerque who explored the Persian Gulf and followed the coast around to Indo-China, and Fernao de Megalhaes, the Magellan who sailed around the world.

Kathleen Norris Bars Plan to Arm Mothers

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Kathleen Norris, author and President of the National Legion of Mothers of America, expressed regret at a suggestion that American mothers equip themselves with guns to pick off enemy parachutists.

Mrs. Edna L. Johnston, Acting Regional Director of the Legion's New York and New Jersey Divisions, was quoted recently as saying 2,000,000 American women eventually were expected to own rifles for use in the Antiparachutist Corps.

"The National Legion of Mothers of America is not planning to take up arms," said Mrs. Norris.

Americans in London Form Ambulance Firm

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—The formation of the American Ambulance Corporation, to equip and maintain ambulances and first aid units to be at the disposal of the civil authorities, was begun today by nine American groups in London. Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy was named Honorary President. The organization declared that "a large number" of American citizens in Britain already were volunteering their services in "any capacity" and that large contributions were being made by American banks, business houses, and individuals in Britain.

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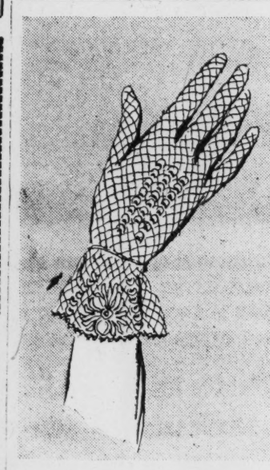
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Chinese Societies United by War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Once more China's ancient secret societies, numbering possibly 40,000,000 members, have rallied behind a patriotic cause raised to the pitch of a crusade.

In a meeting at Chungking last spring with more than 1,000 members present, the basis was laid for a secret society "united front" which initially encompassed Szechwan Province but which is expected to take in the whole of China, including both free China and Japanese-occupied areas.

The People's Self-Strengthening Society is the name applied to this new grouping, in which rival organizations have joined together—by no means for the first time—in a movement to deliver the Nation from external oppression.

Initial tasks center in free China. They include such work as helping the Government to evacuate civilians in the larger cities near war zones or subject to bomb raids, maintenance of order and public safety in rural areas, and assistance in the Government's conduct of conscription and similar measures.

The past history of these societies indicates that they will build out farther and farther, probably operating underground in Japanese-occupied territories.

7,000,000 in Province

In Szechwan alone, these societies number 7,000,000 members. It is impossible to give a Nation-wide listing, or to name officials, but 40,000,000 is probably conservative for the total of the two main groups (the "Reds" and the "Greens") and it is known that some of the most prominent men in China hold rank in the organizations.

Such societies have flourished in China for centuries but they rose to special prominence—and a type of prominence particularly significant during the present crisis—during the Manchu Dynasty. They played a leading role in events leading to the overthrow of the Manchus. The Manchus were regarded as usurping invaders and it is easy to draw present-day parallels.

The "Encyclopedia Sinica" says that China's secret societies originally were political, religious, a combination of the two, or established for more personal reasons. The first class is probably the most numerous.

Pointing out that the present amalgamation comes with approval of the Chinese Government, with a Government official present to administer the oath of office to leaders of the new grouping, one Ng Yong Sang writes in the China Press Sunday Magazine:

"The rapid growth of the secret societies, particularly during the early days of the Manchu Dynasty, and the powers they held over the masses in the country, cannot be gainsaid. The best proof of their great influence lay, of course, in the extent to which these secret bodies were spread, and indeed their existence was found not only in practically every province in China, but also carried abroad by Chinese emigrants overseas. . . ."

Wars of Tongs or Chinese secret societies have occurred in San Francisco and other American cities, but seldom in connection with groups overseas.

Progress Watched

Noting that the initial "united front" is for Szechwan alone, this writer says that its development and progress will no doubt be eagerly watched.

"Inasmuch as the original objective of these secret societies," he continues, "that of the expulsion of the Manchus and the restoration of the Mings, no longer exists, a new mission perhaps lies ahead for the great forces represented by these societies with a glorious history and an honored tradition."

Ernest O. Hauser's "Shanghai: City for Sale," printed this year, speaks of the two major secret groups as "the world's largest, most powerful, most efficient underworld organization" and refers to the Greens in Shanghai as "not societies of outlaws; they were the law"—mentioning China's generalissimo and the Shanghai (or French) Municipal Council as forced to knuckle down before them. Such a melodramatic statement appears not to represent the attitude of informed Chinese and foreigners here but it is cited as illustration of the wide divergence of opinion, in a field necessarily difficult to investigate.

Obviously it is hard to generalize on a secret and widely diversified group of more or less spontaneously generated organizations. History records, for example, the all-feminine Golden Orchid society, whose members were sworn never to marry. At one time the Government had to exert a serious effort to break up this odd sisterhood. The Elder Brother Society caused the Yangtze Valley riots in 1891 in an effort to embroil the Manchus with foreigners.

Reds and Greens

The Reds and the Greens already mentioned, however, have been the largest and most interesting. The Reds have been known also as the Triad Society, or San Ho Hui, referring to heaven, earth, and man, though the name Red comes from the phrase Hung Men—Red League. Its own records differ on the date of inception, one giving 1674 and the other 60 years later, but both agree as to the primal object—extinction of the dynasty of the Manchus and substitution of the Ming Dynasty. Apparently the first members were monks, and both Buddhist and Taoist elements appeared in the ritual. An alternative name of "Great Brotherhood" gives further key to the nature of the organization. There was participation in, and sometimes instigation of, several rebellions and much official persecution. The political aspect developed increasingly

The Green Sect or Ching Pang, sometimes declared to mean "Pure Brotherhood," started at about the same time. But although it was secret, it was formed with official cognizance. A Buddhist monk at Hangchow seems have assembled the initial group which effected a reorganization of the country's transport system, driving bandits away from the canals and rivers, dredging waterways, and building new ships.

As time went on, this constructive service for the Manchu Regime was bent to cleanse the Government itself, so the Greens and the Reds found themselves united for expulsion of the Manchus and restoration of Chinese rule. The Reds regarded themselves as brothers of equal rank, however, whereas the Greens had a ranking and master-disciple status, coupled with a family and religious concept whereby the master of one's master would be likened to the grandfather of a family.

Wang Regime Starts Propaganda Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Nanking

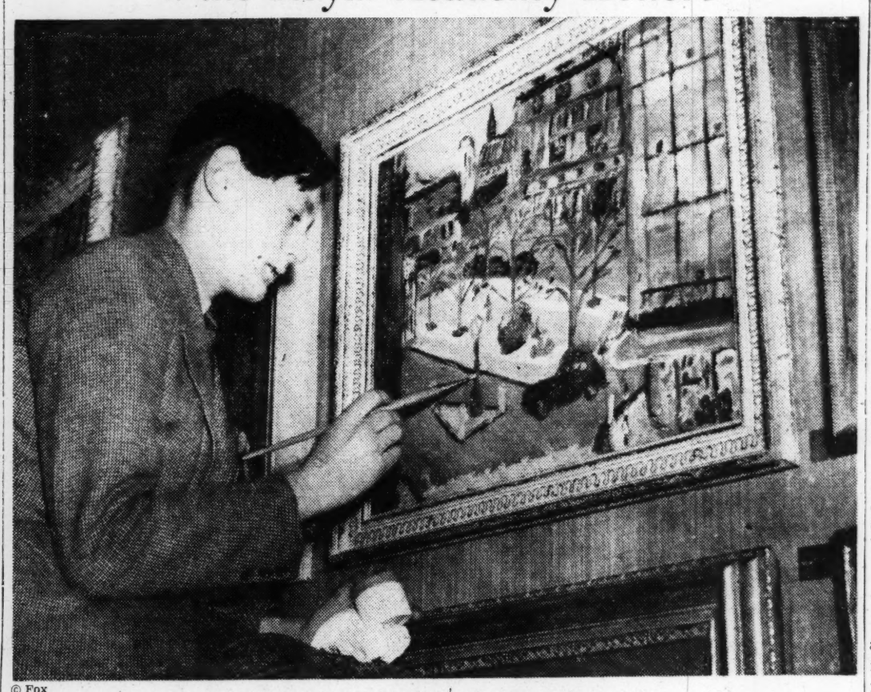
With a sharp eye to the possibilities of propagandizing the merits of the Japanese-sponsored Wang Ching-wei regime among the population of Japanese-occupied China, those in charge of publicity have started a Central Press Service which provides news for Mr. Wang's China Daily News in Shanghai and other similar organs.

None of the so-called "patriotic" newspapers limited to Shanghai will touch the service. But the new press association is likely to find a considerable field in papers under Japanese or pro-Japanese Chinese.

At the head of the Central Press Service is Lin Pai-sheng, new Nanking Minister of Publicity. The new service merges Mr. Wang's former China News Agency and the United Press of China News Agency.

Indications are that pro-Japanese papers of North China will not take the service, reflecting Peiping's coolness toward the rival regime with which it enjoys a precarious entente.

Wins Royal Academy Honors



© Fox

Young London Artist Paints 'Just for Fun'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A London youth has had two pictures, which he submitted "just for fun," accepted by the Royal Academy for its 1940 exhibition.

He is Edwin Bramall, and one of his pictures is an imaginary painting depicting a scene in ballet as it appears from a theater box. The other, shown above, is Sloane Square and was drawn from his home. Edwin studies art at Eton College, under Mr. Wilfred Blunt, but says he is not thinking of taking it up professionally.

Baltic Co-operation Promoted By States Under Soviet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—The Baltic States, exercising what freedom remains to them under Russian patronage, are taking new steps to develop inter-state co-operation.

Before each State was virtually forced last year to accept the Soviet's terms in separate mutual assistance pacts, effective collaboration between the States was to a large extent hampered by divergent interests.

But now, with each State facing the common threat of still greater Russian paternalism, the Governments of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania seem fully persuaded that with the augmentation of friendly relations, they will strengthen themselves politically, economically, and culturally.

This year, from June 15 to 17, a "Baltic Friendship Congress" is to be held. Its aim is to promote cultural co-operation in the Baltic States.

Subjects to be considered at the Congress include the possibility of the cultural self-sufficiency of the Baltic States; exchange of arts, natural sciences, and culture among them; and co-ordination of laws for the regulation of workers' wages and conditions.

At the eleventh conference session between the Foreign Ministers of the Baltic States, which took place here from March 14 to 17, plans were proposed for greater co-operation in the economic field. Recognizing the influence of cultural co-operation, too, the three Ministers stressed once more the great value of such mutual help. The twelfth conferential session is to take place in Lithuania in September, 1940.

Previous to the conference of the Foreign Ministers, a meeting of press representatives from the three States took place.

Red Army Heads Honored

MOSCOW, June 5 (AP)—The award of Soviet Russia's new military titles to more than 100 high-ranking officers in the Army and Navy was announced today in Pravda, organ of the Communist Party.

Three "Generals of Army"—highest rank under that of Marshal—were announced: Georgy Zhukoff, Kirkill A. Maretzkoff, and Ivan V. Tulineff, all three already holders of the title "Hero of the Soviet Union."

Hitherto higher Soviet officers have been titled "Commanders."

In the Navy three new Admirals were named.

Along with these were 4 new Colonel Generals, 81 Lieutenant Generals, 8 Vice-Admirals and 7 Counter Admirals. It was indicated there would be more appointments later.

Pravda identified General Maretzkoff as the Army Commander who first "broke into" Finland's Mannerheim line. General Zhukoff as Commander of Soviet troops in the Far East, and General Tulineff was one of the leaders of last year's Soviet march into the Western Ukraine District of Poland.

Russians Forecast Closer Link With Britain

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—Soviet Russian circles in London declared today that the Allies' interests in the Black Sea and the Eastern Mediterranean parallel Russia's, but they emphasized Russian determination to remain neutral in the European war.

A British source intimated a hope that Russian interest in the Near East and improvement of British-Russian relations might have a deterrent effect on any Italian plan to enter the war.

Nevertheless, the British still regarded Italian entry as a matter of time.

A Soviet source said that Russia "has no intention of being thrust onto one side or another" in the war.

He indicated Russia's policy would continue to emphasize internal affairs but that the U. S. S. R. is keeping alert against any encroachment on any of its interests by one power or another.

Kremlin Accepts Envoy

Mr. Richard Austen Butler, British Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons that it appeared from an official Russian communiqué that the appointment of Sir Stafford Cripps as new British Ambassador to Moscow had been accepted by the Kremlin although formal notice had not been received.

Mr. Butler left unanswered a question from the House as to whether Sir Stafford would deal with the "many outstanding questions" with the Soviet Government.

Informed quarters doubted that Russia's acceptance of Sir Stafford signified any intention to drop its partnership with Germany.

Russian circles hinted that there is at least a good possibility of diplomatic co-operation between the Kremlin and the Allies in the Near East.

France's move to name Erik Labonne, former French Resident-General in Tunisia and Ambassador to Republican Spain, as Ambassador to Moscow in place of Paul Emile Naggiar, also was cited as a factor in improving Soviet-Allied relations.

Russia Seeks Deeds

[The Soviet Government today agreed to the Labonne appointment.]

A Russian source said, however, that Britain "must show by deeds as well as words an honest desire for friendship with Russia."

While the choice of Sir Stafford, Left-wing Laborite member of Parliament, for the Moscow post was considered a step in this direction, it was said the Soviet Government feels that Britain acted somewhat reluctantly in taking this step.

Sir Stafford already is en route to Moscow. He left by way of Athens on a special trade mission before diplomatic arrangements with Moscow were concluded. Moscow refused to accept him in such special status and Britain agreed to name him a regular Ambassador.

His mission is one of several moves taken by Britain since the war began in hopes of lessening the effect of Russia's partnership with Germany.

A Soviet source said that Russia and Britain probably never would have parallel ideological interests but "in the other possible spheres there is no reason why they should not live in friendship."

Mrs. Morrow In Aid Appeal

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, widow of a one-time United States Senator and Ambassador to Mexico, appealed last night for United States aid to Britain and France "as a matter of self-interest," because, she said, a Nazi victory would mean that "our peaceful way of life will be endangered for a generation at least."

"Short of actually declaring war," she said, "I believe that everything we have which we could give without impairing our own safety—'all that is within us'—should go to help them win on the field of battle."

Thus again she differed with her son-in-law, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, on this country's policy in the European conflict.

Mrs. Morrow, the acting President of Smith College, spoke on an NBC network under the auspices of the Committee for American Defense Through Aid for the Allies.

Debt Exemption Urged for Finns

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—A resolution to relieve Finland of paying the two 1940 installments on its war debt, while retaining its status of 100 per cent repayment, has been introduced by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan.

Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington told the Senate yesterday he was informed that Finland was prepared to make its regular June 15 payment of $159,398. Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucy added that he understood the Republic "not only is prepared to make this payment, but wants to make it."

"My information is exactly the same," Senator Vandenberg replied, "and that is precisely why I offer this resolution, to prove in a modest way that it does pay to be a good war debtor to the United States."

Leopold Bust at Fair Removed Under Orders

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—A 500-pound marble bust of King Leopold, deposed by his Government, was removed yesterday from the Belgian Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. Dr. J. A. Goris, Assistant Commissioner-General from Belgium to the Fair, said the refugee Belgian Government in Paris ordered the removal.

Inundated Netherlands Restored for Crop Uses

BERLIN (AP)—Dispatches from Amsterdam said the pumping of water from regions flooded by the Dutch Army to slow the German invasion was nearly completed June 4 and much of the land would be used for late crops.

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(No advance during 1940)
2000 LARGE, COMFORTABLE ROOMS, ALL WITH PRIVATE BATH
SINGLE ROOMS $3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50 & 5.00
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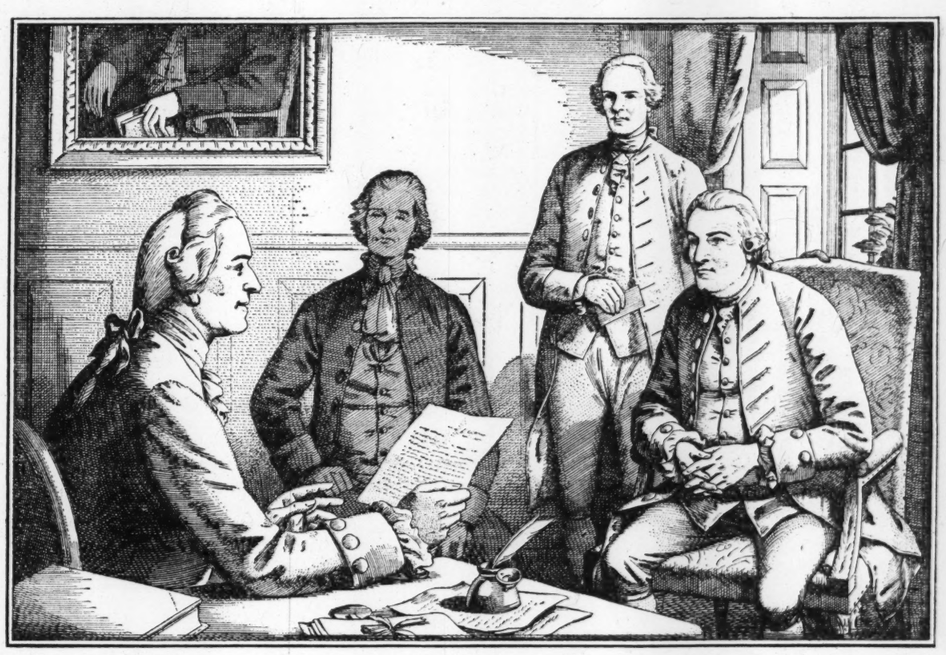
RIGHT AT GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL



"I am too much a Citizen of the World"

In 1784 a group of Boston merchants, seeking to aid the conduct of the businesses of their community, planned to establish a commercial bank. It was natural indeed that they wrote asking the advice of Thomas Willing, President of Philadelphia's Bank of North America, the country's first and only commercial bank. His reply included this statement:

"I am too much a Citizen of the World, to wish to confine this very Usefull Science of Business to any Particular Spot or Set of Men."

The same spirit which prompted a free interchange of experience between Philadelphia and Boston in 1784 has found permanent expression in the services of the American Institute of Banking. Founded in 1900 under the auspices of the American Bankers Association, this organization has one compelling purpose—to make available the most complete and up-to-date information on methods and procedure in the conduct of the banking business. This year 67,000 young men and women who have elected to follow a career in banking turn to the American Institute of Banking for courses of study to broaden their knowledge. Authoritative textbooks on every phase of banking are accessible to all Institute members. The influence of this great educational organization is nationwide and its continuing endeavor to enable banks and bankers better to serve their customers and communities is commendable.

To members of the American Institute of Banking assembled in Boston this week in National Convention on its Fortieth Anniversary, we extend a cordial welcome.

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Flanders Loss Claims Differ; Nazi Command Reviews Drive

PARIS, June 5 (AP)—Belgian General Legros reported to Belgian Defense Minister Gen. Henri Denis today that about 45,000 Belgian soldiers joined the Allied forces in Flanders after King Leopold's capitulation.

Leaflets dropped by Allied planes told them they had a chance to "escape from the hell of German occupation by uniting with the Allied cause."

By the Associated Press

The price paid by the Germans for their victory in the Battle of Flanders and the losses suffered by the Allies are obscured by conflicting claims, but neutral military experts agree that the cost to both sides in men and materials has been enormous.

The rival claims may be summarized as follows:

Casualties—The Germans estimate Allied fatalities and wounded at between 600,000 and 700,000 and place their own casualties at only 10,252 killed, 8,643 missing, and 42,523 wounded.

Allied estimates of German losses range from 500,000 to 1,000,000 fatalities and wounded, against which the British admit losses of 30,000.

The French have not estimated their casualties. Belgian losses also are unreported.

The Foreign Minister of the Netherlands on May 15 said 100,000 men of the Netherlands Army had been killed. Nine days later, DNB, German official news agency, said Netherlands Army losses actually were fewer than 2,000 killed and wounded.

Naval Losses—The British have acknowledged the loss of six destroyers and 23 minor naval vessels in the withdrawal from Dunkirk, and the French have admitted the loss of seven destroyers.

The Germans, denying any naval losses themselves, claim to have sunk five enemy cruisers, 13 destroyers, five submarines, one auxiliary cruiser, 67 commercial vessels or transports, and 10 lesser naval ships.

In addition the Germans say they damaged 10 cruisers, 24 destroyers, three torpedo boats, 22 other war vessels, and 117 merchant ships.

Wide Discrepancy in Air

Planes—German losses in planes have been put by Allied sources at more than 2,500, against which the British have officially admitted the loss of 302 craft; the French have not announced their own losses.

The Germans put their own losses at 432 planes and say they shot down 1,841 Allied craft and destroyed between 1,600 and 1,700 more on the ground.

Losses in war materials—Prime Minister Churchill admitted that British losses in material in the retreat from Dunkirk were "enormous"—including almost 1,000 cannon and all the armored units and motor vehicles belonging to the army in Flanders. The Germans say the British lost weapons and equipment for 70 to 80 complete divisions, including guns of all calibers, armored cars, and other motor vehicles.

Prisoners—The Germans report the capture of 1,200,000 prisoners, including about 300,000 French and British and the entire Netherlands and Belgian Armies, numbering respectively 400,000 and 500,000 men. The Allies have not announced figures on the number of Germans captured.

In a special announcement from Herr Hitler's headquarters at the front, to which the entire German Nation was advised to listen by radio, the High Command last night presented its summarized version of what has happened since May 10, when the German Army launched its drive through the Lowlands and France.

"Task Is Fulfilled"

The "strategic goal" of this drive "as given by the Führer" was to "force a break-through in the enemy border fortifications south of Namur and thereby create a pre-condition for destruction of the French and English armies north of the Aisne and Somme" Rivers, the High Command said.

"At the same time," it added, "Netherlands was to be occupied swiftly and thereby eliminated as a base for a planned English operation by land and in the air on the north flank of the German Army."

"Fulfillment of this gigantic task" was reported June 4, in the twenty-sixth day, the High Command said, with Greater Germany controlling "the entire east and south coast of the North Sea and Channel."

Removal of Allied troops from the German trap in Flanders, said the communiqué, "was not a heroic retreat of the English Army as the English propaganda seeks to present it, but one of the greatest castatrophes in history."

"The great battle of Flanders and Artois is ended," said the High Command. "It will go down in war history as the greatest destructive battle of all times.

"Even though thousands (of the Allies) saved their bare lives, their materials and equipment, incapable of being estimated, lie in the streets of Flanders and Northern France."

Swiss Passes Closed

Meanwhile the Swiss Army today closed the southern Valais Canton, covering the St. Bernard and Simplon Passes in the Alps, to all civilians not living in the zone or not equipped with special army passes.

Foreigners by an earlier order of the Valais cantonal authorities must keep out of the entire Canton unless provided with special authorization.

The new order covers all Swiss territory south of Lake Leman and the Rhone and includes the St. Bernard Monastery, the Simplon Pass and tunnel, Zermatt and other resort towns, and the Matterhorn and Montrosa—the highest peak in the Alps.

Strict military road control was established at all entrances of roads leading up from the Rhone on the south.

General Honored

PARIS, June 5 (AP)—Gen. Marie Bertrand Alfred Fagalde, one of the heroes of Dunkirk in the great Allied retreat from Flanders, was raised today to Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor on recommendation by Generalissimo Maxime Weygand. This is the Legion's highest honor.

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—King George today received three British generals who took part in the rearguard action and withdrawal from Flanders and heard their accounts of that campaign. They were Lieutenant-Generals W. G. Lindsell, A. F. Brooke and Sir Ronald Adam.

Rear Admiral Jean Abrial, commander of the French naval forces which helped cover the Allied withdrawal from Dunkirk, was received in audience today by King George at Buckingham Palace.

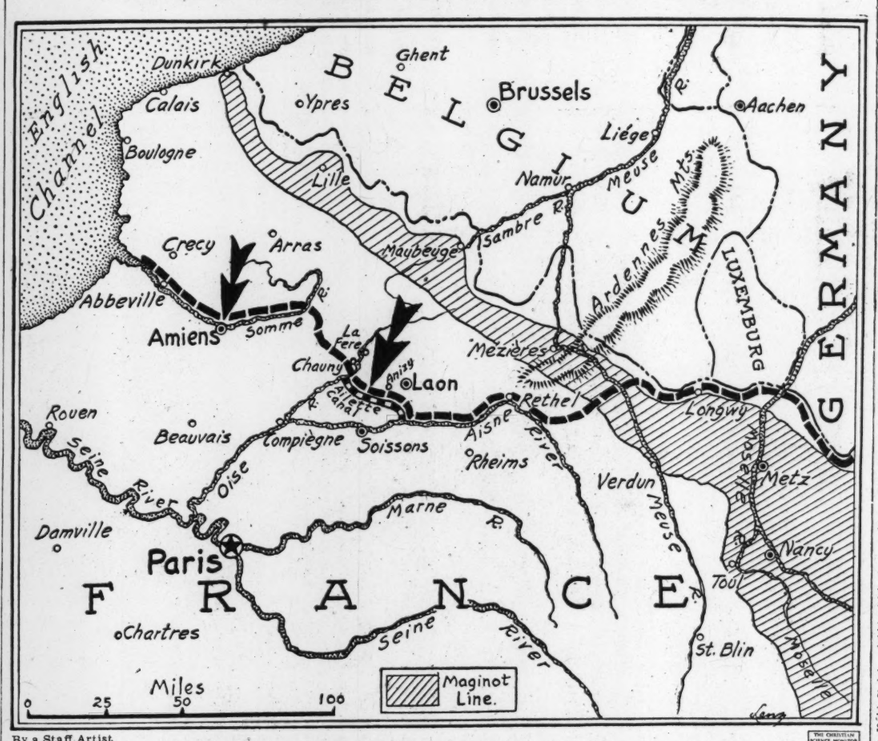
Admiral Abrial, hailed as a hero of the operations, left Dunkirk at 7 a. m. yesterday on the last Allied ship to quit the port.

King George yesterday sent a telegram to French President Lebrun expressing Britain's "profound gratitude and admiration" for the part played by the French in "the historic events" in Belgium.

The message said that "Our armies of the north, fighting side by side, have, with the help of the fearless and unflinching efforts of the Allied navies and air forces, come through an ordeal that has proved their courage, discipline and fighting power."

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—A special medal for all those who manned the Dunkirk rescue fleet was suggested in the House of Commons today by Laborite Ellis Smith.

Where Armies Meet in New Battle



By a Staff Artist

Hastily Established Front Under Attack by Germans

Black arrows on the map indicate the points at which the brunt of the German attack has fallen at the opening of the new offensive against the French armies along the Somme and Aisne Rivers.

British Claim Destroyer Gain Despite Recent Battle Losses

By the Associated Press

The British said today their total strength in destroyers, despite the loss of six of these vital craft in the removal of Allied troops from Dunkirk, is greater than at the outbreak of the war.

New destroyers have been launched faster than they have been lost, it was said.

Last September Britain had 185 destroyers. Six of them were Canadian and five Australian. Six which had just been completed for Brazil were pressed into service in the Royal Fleet.

Britain has acknowledged loss of 20 destroyers.

The Admiralty claims 11 German destroyers definitely have been sunk and that two others are believed sunk. The Nazis had just 22 heavy destroyers at the start of warfare, the Admiralty says.

In Berlin the High Command declared that in the battle of Flanders the British Navy lost five cruisers, seven destroyers, three submarines, nine other warships, 66 transports and commercial ships.

All these vessels, the High Command said, were sunk by bombs.

In addition, light German naval units reported the sinking of six destroyers, two submarines, one transport, one auxiliary cruiser and one other war vessel.

"Great Catastrophe" Cited

The High Command's report added that bombs also seriously damaged 10 cruisers, 24 destroyers, three torpedo boats, 22 other war vessels, 117 transports and commercial vessels in the Flanders action—"one of the greatest catastrophes of history."

Yesterday the British Admiralty announced that of nearly 1,000 vessels employed in ferrying the Allied armies across the Channel from Dunkirk to England, only 24 vessels had been lost.

In Paris it was announced that French warships lost in the Dunkirk withdrawals included the destroyers Jaguar, Chacal, Adroit, Bourrasque, Fourdroyant, Orage, and Siroco and the supply boat Niger. The Admiralty said most of their crews were saved.

Meanwhile survivors of the 1,040-ton Greek steamer Yonna, brought ashore at Vigo, Spain, yesterday, said their ship had been sunk by a German submarine 120 miles off Cape Finisterre.

Germans Charge Illegality

German charges against illegal British interception of German shipping were contained in an official German announcement in Berlin Tuesday that Germany has taken "all necessary measures effectively to protect" German and neutral shipping in the areas of German or German-occupied coastal waters "against actions of the English naval forces which are contrary to international law."

The nature of these measures was not disclosed.

The statement asserted that in recent months the British had been acting against unarmed German merchantmen without application of the law concerning prizes and with the immediate use of force.

"Attacks without warning" by submarines against unarmed merchant ships, it said, resulted from a "systematic sharpening of naval warfare commanded by the British Admiralty."

The statement accused the British of adopting an "illegal" policy of sea warfare which heretofore, and "without ground" they had accused the Germans of following.

Count Called Spy

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Melbourne, Australia, today said investigations had disclosed that Count Felix von Luckner, famed German sea raider of the World War, carried out a "spy mission" when he visited Australia in 1938.

An official watch on the gatherings von Luckner addressed during his trip showed he was in close association with Nazi supporters who were arrested immediately after the outbreak of the war, the dispatch said.

During the World War von Luckner commanded the Seeadler, one of four famous German raiders that sank merchant ships.

Tennessee Plant For Allies' Powder

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The Anglo-French Purhasing Commission announced yesterday formation of the Tennessee Powder Company, a Tennessee Corporation, to supply France and Great Britain with smokeless powder.

The plant, the announcement said, will be located near Memphis and will involve "a large expenditure of money."

"It is contemplated," said the statement, "that the plant will be constructed and operated for the Tennessee Powder Company, by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., but du Pont will have no financial interest in the capital stock of the Tennessee corporation."

This capital, an official of the Board said, will be supplied by the British and French Governments.

"Several thousand acres of land are under option as a site for the plant and these options are being taken up," the statement continued.

"Construction will start immediately with hope that the plant will be in operation before the end of the year. The plant, when in operation, will give employment to approximately 5,000 men."

Baden-Powell Calls On Scouts to Aid

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—Lord Baden-Powell, head of the Boy Scouts, sent a message to all Scouts today calling for "still further effort" to help the Allies win the war.

"You have done grand work behind the scenes already," he cabled from his home in Kenya Colony to Imperial headquarters here, "but as the fighting has grown more desperate it calls for still further effort from you.

"So with tails up and sleeves up, go to it in every way you can to help win the war."

Allies Ask for More War, They Shall Have It—Hitler

BERLIN, June 5 (AP)—Intimating that a peace offer had been made to the Allies, but that "the plutocratic rulers of England and France want a continuation of the war . . . . Their desire shall be realized," Adolf Hitler has issued a special message to the German people ordering a national eight-day celebration for the victory in Flanders.

The Führer asked that homes be decorated for eight days and that church bells ring for three days.

An order of the day to the Army said:

"Soldiers of the West Front:

"Dunkirk has fallen. Forty thousand Frenchmen and Englishmen have been taken prisoner as the remainder of one-time great armies. An untold amount of material has been captured.

"Thus the greatest battle in world history has been concluded.

"Soldiers! My confidence in you is boundless.

"You did not disillusion me.

"The most audacious plan of war history was realized through your unexampled courageousness, through your energy of withstanding the greatest strain, and through hardest exertion and hardships.

"Soldiers, in a few weeks you have in the hardest fight, often against really valiant opponents, forced two states to capitulate, destroyed France's best divisions and defeated the British Expeditionary Force, taking it prisoner or chasing it from the continent.

"All units of the armed force on land and in the air excelled each other in the noblest rivalry of efforts for our people and the great German Reich.

"The courageous men of our Navy have participated in these deeds. Soldiers, many of you have sealed their loyalty with life, others are wounded. The hearts of our people are with you in the deepest gratitude.

Foes Want War

"The plutocratic rulers of England and France, however, who pledged each other to avoid with all means the bloom of a new and better world, want a continuation of the war.

"Their desire shall be realized. Soldiers, beginning today the West Front is ready to march agan. Numerous new divisions are assisting you who for the first time will see the defeat of an opponent.

"The struggle for the liberty of our people, for being or not being now and in all the future, thus will be continued until the destruction of those enemy rulers in London and Paris who still believe in war being the better means for realization of their plans hostile to the peoples.

"Our victory will be their historic lesson.

"But all Germany again is with you in spirit."

Message to Nation

The text of his message to the nation follows:

"To the German people:

"The biggest battle of all time has been victoriously concluded by our soldiers.

"Within a few weeks more than 1,200,000 of our opponents have been taken prisoner.

"Netherlands and Belgium capitulated.

"The British Expeditionary Force was destroyed in greater part. The rest were captured or chased from the continent.

"Three French armies have ceased to exist. The danger of the enemy's break-through to the Ruhr region thus is definitely abolished.

"German people, this most glorious and historic deed was gained in a bloody struggle by your soldiers sacrificing their lives and health in unparalleled strain.

"Therefore I order the flags out in all Germany for eight days, beginning today. This is to be an honor for our soldiers.

"Furthermore, I order bells tolled for three days. Their sound may unite with prayers with which the German people from now on will again accompany their sons. For, this morning German divisions and air squadrons began anew the march for continuation of the fight for liberty and future of our people."

Nazi Reports False, Duff Cooper Asserts

By the Associated Press

London, June 5

Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, declined today to prevent publication of German war communiqués, "the falsity of which have so often been proved that they now are universally discredited."

Mr. Duff Cooper in reply to a question in the House of Commons said any change of policy now "might be misinterpreted in this country and elsewhere."

Rome Police Sent to Guard British and French Embassies

ROME, June 5 (AP)—Fascist students attempted to organize new anti-Allied demonstrations today as Italy marked time on the edge of war but were disbanded by police in the vicinity of the British Consulate.

The youths, many of whom had just completed their examinations in the early closing of schools, formed a procession in the downtown streets.

After they were dispersed, armed troops were stationed at doorways near the Consulate, and the guards at the French and British Embassies were reinforced.

Action by Turkey Reported

An Athens dispatch to Il Messaggero today reported that Turkey, despite its denials, had sought permission to disembark troops on the Greek islands in the Aegean Sea. The troops were said to be already concentrated and ready to embark while Allied war vessels were cruising among the islands.

The papers said that the Greek Government had rejected the request, but that it had been urgently renewed.

Turkey's reasons were reported to be first, to prevent the islands from falling into Italian hands in case Italy entered the war and then being used as bases for an attack on Turkey; and second, to make it possible for Turkey to protect Greek territory from attack, since Greece lies within Turkey's safety zone.

Tension was reported growing between Greece and Turkey as a result of the supposed demands.

Consular Staff Leaves

About 200 British, mostly members of the Embassy's commercial staff, and their families left today for home. Fellow countrymen who bade them farwell at the station shouted "Hurrah for England!" as the train departed.

The Government issued instructions for blackouts in case of air raids.

The Fascist press continued to publish reports of alleged Allied persecution of Italians. The latest accusation was contained in a Stefani News Agency dispatch from Brussels, charging French troops had executed seven Italians and Belgians after a court martial convicted them of espionage.

France and Italy

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—Premier Paul Reynaud of France told the French Senate Foreign Affairs Commission that if Italy enters the war it will be doing so solely for the purpose of waging war, and not because it could not have had peace, said a British Broadcasting Corporation announcement heard by CBS.

The announcement said that M. Reynaud recalled to the Senate that France had informed Italy both before and since last September of its readiness to negotiate for a peaceable settlement of outstanding issues and told them they had been repeated recently without answer.

Exit of Italians

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 5 (AP)—Ships bound for Italy were crowded to capacity today due to the exodus of hundreds of Italians from Egypt, Syria, and Palestine.

Steamship lines reported that 2,000 Italians had left Egypt since May 15.

British authorities announced they would establish effective June 15 the navicert system for advance approval of cargoes from Egypt to all European countries except Russia to eliminate the necessity of vessels calling at contraband control bases

Americans Heading Home

By the Associated Press

More than 3,000 American citizens were on the high seas today in four liners, bound for the United States after months in Europe's warring nations.

Hundreds of others were waiting for the arrival in Bordeaux and Lisbon and Genoa of other American ships.

In New York, executives of the shipping lines involved said the passengers aboard the four ships were as follows:

President Roosevelt, from Galway, Ireland, and due in New York on Sunday, June 9: 720 passengers, a good many of whom are women and children.

Manhattan, from Genoa, and due in New York on Tuesday, June 11, with 1,914 passengers. Her usual passenger capacity is 800 persons.

The President Harrison, from Genoa, and due in New York on Monday, June 17. No report on passengers, but probable number, 200.

The Excambion, from Genoa, due in Boston on Tuesday, June 11, with approximately 180 passengers. Dispatches from abroad have mentioned as many as 500 passengers, but line officials said under no circumstances could she carry that many.

Two American ships are due in European ports within a few days, and they too will be used to repatriate Americans. The ships are the Exochorda, due in Genoa about June 10; and the Washington, due at Bordeaux on June 11.

Toronto Orchestra Shelves Music of Living Germans

TORONTO, June 5 (AP)—Reginald Stewart, Conductor of the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra, has banned the works of living German composers from his concerts.

"With Britons dying by the thousands under Nazi fire and with Canada's beautiful War Memorial at Vimy Ridge desecrated by wanton vandalism, it would be ill-considered and distressful just now to play the music of living Germans at a Canadian concert," he said.

Canada Adopts War Orphans From Europe

PARIS, June 5 (AP)—It was officially announced tonight that Paris primary schools will be closed, because children were killed in Monday's German bombing of the city.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Victims of the war, 10,000 French and Belgium homeless and parentless children will arrive in Canada shortly to become either wards of the State, or to enter homes throughout the Dominion.

This mass adoption has been requested of the Dominion Government by British authorities. The Province of Quebec has agreed to take care of 1,000 of these homeless children and has voted $25,000 for that purpose.

The children will range in age from three years up to eleven, and are due to land at an unnamed Canadian port soon. Should the eight other provinces do as Quebec is prepared to do and adopt 1,000 children apiece the Dominion Government will only have 1,000 of these emigres under its direct control.

French Canada took quick action on receiving a plea for cooperation from Ottawa and has undertaken to assume full responsibility for the care of one-tenth of the children. The 14 members of the Provincial Cabinet headed by Premier Adelard Godbout have taken the initiative in deciding to adopt one child each from among the 1,000 who will get a new start in New France. The father of five children, Premier Godbout has pledged himself to sponsor one of the refugees until he reaches self-sufficiency. Cabinet ministers were quick to fall in line and every one of them has followed the sympathetic example of their leader.

Aid for Refugees

PARIS, June 5 (AP)—The shops which furnish expensive gowns for American and European women of fashion are helping the numerous refugees flowing into Paris.

Schiaparelli has given over part of her workrooms to the making of layettes, and Molyneux has contributed children's clothes.

Refugee Policy

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—Mr. Geoffrey H. Shakespeare, Undersecretary for Dominions, said today he hoped shortly to make a statement as to whether children and other civilians withdrawn from war-threatened areas would be sent to Canada and other British lands on a voluntary basis.

Britain Lists Colonies Of Belgium 'Unoccupied'

LONDON (AP)—The official London Gazette said June 4 that "Belgium must be regarded as in the occupation of Germany." The notice added that this did not apply to Belgian Congo or the mandated territory of Ruanda and Urundi.

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Behind Hollywood's Glitter Is A World of Human Kindness

Screen Notables Teach Us to Give—Teach That Even Without Money to Offer We Can Give of Ourselves

By Lupton A. Wilkinson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the theater there has grown up and mellowed a tradition now carried on in Hollywood—though no phase of life among motion picture people is more difficult to explore. In this field there is no parading. The most truly generous givers are the most reticent.

Rosalind Russell devotes time and money to a children's clinic in Los Angeles. It is known that her interest is not casual; because studio employees, trying to reach Miss Russell on the telephone, often are told: "She is at the clinic today." But no one who knows Miss Russell's proper regard for privacy would be tempted to interrogate her.

Talking with a French couple who had known Charles Boyer's family for many years, I learned a story unique and not among the sparse facts hitherto published about this actor—who is noted for reserve. Young Charles' father was a manufacturer of farm machinery. He passed on when the son was twelve. And Charles, in the small town of Figeac, changed suddenly from a mischievous boy to a very serious one. He was being trained to succeed his father. But at fourteen he told his mother: "I wish to become an actor."

Kept His Promise

There had never been an actor in the three hundred years of Boyer family records, and Mrs. Boyer exacted promises that there would not be one. Adhering rigidly to his pledge, Charles continued his education, taking a degree in Philosophy at the Sorbonne. Then he said: "I still wish to become an actor." And this time his mother gave permission.

The Paris Conservatory of Drama at first refused admittance to the serious-faced applicant. Two years later, while a student at the Conservatory, Charles was unexpectedly assigned the lead in "Les Jardins de Murcie." Next morning he awoke to find himself literally the toast of Europe. Few theatrical successes have ever been so complete or so instantaneous.

During the Sorbonne days Charles had lived in a quiet pension, studying rigorously for the high academic honors he had promised his mother. Now the dynamic love of excitement, which audiences sense in Boyer, the actor, took sway over Boyer, the person. One manifestation was gambling. At Deauville, at Monte Carlo, in Cairo, Charles lost 3,000,000 francs in three years.

The family were deeply shocked—not only at the money loss but at the possible effect on Charles' character. It was decided that an aged aunt should approach the young phenomenon, currently acclaimed in Bucharest, Alexandria, and Constantinople as he had been in Paris.

Charles listened respectfully. His answer was firm—stubborn. "It is my money. I earn it. I have the right to do what I wish with it."

Her Reply Was So Wise

The aunt's counter-reply was so simple that only someone serenely wise would have tried it. "But think, Charles," she said, "of what the money you throw away would do for those in need and distress."

My French informant related the story's sequel thus: "Charles stopped gambling, as he had started—like a shot. Each year since then he has given to charities as much as he used to lose yearly at the tables."

Actors and actresses seldom count their efforts in benefit performances as charity, though an observer often wonders what the grocer would say if he were asked to give away large consignments of food several times a week. Recently the comedian, Bob Hope, was told that a breakdown was imminent and that he should go home "for several days of complete rest." That night he appeared as master of ceremonies at three benefits—reaching the last of the three long after midnight. A list of names and dates might fill this page with any year's contributions, in time and talent, through "benefit" entertainment.

Helping Their Communities

Wives of stars often work, in a quiet way, to aid community ventures of social value. Mrs. Pat O'Brien, Mrs. Stuart Erwin, Mrs. Richard Arlen, Mrs. James Cagney and Mrs. Sam Wrenn (formerly Virginia Thayer, sister of the late Chic Sale) were among the initiators of a brilliantly successful Los Angeles County charity—the Toy Loan movement. They were joined by women stars—the name of Gracie Allen comes to mind—and of course worked side by side with many women completely outside motion picture circles. With forty-seven branches in and around Los Angeles, "Toy Loans" now supplies approximately 19,000 underprivileged children with about 31,000 toy loans a month. The children earn these loans by cleanliness, promptness, honesty, general co-operativeness and truthfulness. The entire operation is a part of Probation Bureau work, and is a gold-bright thread in the weave of city life.

Another Hollywood tradition, grown already to everyday acceptance, is the gift of "off" time, by famous actors, in which to share camera tests with newcomers. This affords not only inspiration but practical advisory help to the aspirant. Furthermore, human nature being the same the world around, executives are almost certain to see a test which contains one of their own high-priced performers. It's etiquette, on such occasions, for the star to "throw the lines" to the newcomer, and not to be too stellar! Tyrone Power received his first movie break this way, in a test where Alice Faye was the contributor. Ty, in turn, has aided in providing similar first breaks for lovely Mary Healy and Nancy Kelly. In actual picture-making I have many times seen a star, sensing that a newcomer was about to "blow" lines, hasten to anticipate the error by doing it himself. It's highly comforting for a nervous, frightened young newcomer to see the star blow up.

Thanks to Bette Davis

Bette Davis has helped, over periods of time, a succession of film aspirants—including the brilliant young actress, Jane Bryan, whose marriage apparently cost the screen a star. Now young Pamela Caveness (born Bascom) is singing with a noted orchestra, and probably will reach the screen, because Miss Davis has contributed to her training for several years—two of which were spent by the orphaned Pamela in Bette's home.

There's something satisfying in helping a talented young person. To Spencer Tracy came a friend who said of a high school student: "Spence, this boy has a genuine gift for learning, and for original thought. He might do fine work; but he's not likely to have the chance. Home finances just aren't."

Spencer put the boy through college, and has had a double reward. After six years, the young man's brilliant intellectual promise seems even more clear. But the first reward came sooner. After four years of college, Spencer said, "Now—two years in Europe." The boy, gravely concerned, argued: "You've done enough." They compromised. The student went abroad, but he worked—teaching English, correcting papers, doing manual labor while he studied. The boy's two years abroad cost Spencer less than six hundred dollars. What greater satisfaction can there be than to have the beneficiary of a kindness display a sense of responsibility? To have it proved you are helping someone of character?

We Can All Be Kind

We cannot all give money. But we can all be deeply kind to those around us—giving of ourselves. I never think on this subject without retelling the story of Louis B. Mayer and Marie Dressler. Word came from northern California that Miss Dressler could not ever be expected to act again. Mr. Mayer, head of a vast studio, one of the most complicated organizations in the world, began "secret" trips that I learned about long afterward. During trying months, he filled a brief-case once a week, trained north to see Miss Dressler, and discussed "future stories" for and with her.

In that room no negative word was ever spoken. Work was life itself to the great-hearted Marie. What plans the two must have concocted!

When it was no longer necessary for Mr. Mayer to train north, the list of stories he and Miss Dressler had agreed on was long enough to have kept her busy for five or six years.

Louis B. Mayer has supervised the production of many fine films, from "Ben Hur" on down through "Boystown" and "Edison The Man." Yet I doubt if he has done any finer work than the outlining of those stories—never to be produced—with an old friend in Santa Barbara.

This is the third of a series of four articles on the real Hollywood by Lupton Wilkinson.

The snapshots reproduced on this page combine to give an informal picture of Mary Ellen Chase, teacher and novelist. 1—Miss Chase with her niece, Mary Ellen Chase Perkins, of Detroit, Mich. 2—Garden borders in Blue Hill, Maine, Miss Chase's native town. 3—This snapshot of the novelist was taken as she was working on "Mary Peters" in the Blue Hill Garden. 4—Burnt Close, Grantchester, Cambridge, England, is where Miss Chase lived while she wrote "Silas Crockett" and "This England." 5—The Chase homestead in Blue Hill, where Miss Chase's mother still lives.

Mary Ellen Chase—Enthusiastic Teacher And Author Discusses Novel Writing

Many of Us Might Take a Cue From Her Successful Linking of Avocation With Vocation—Which, She Declares, Makes for Greater Joy and Freedom in Work

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I had the good fortune to be born in a Maine seacoast town miles from a railroad then, and miles from a railroad now," declared Mary Ellen Chase contagiously and with such complete satisfaction in her pleasant New England voice as to make any other garden spot where people might have had to be born slide into sudden oblivion. Mary Ellen Chase's Blue Hill immediately sprang alive to me with the dazzling splendor of a Cadiz—tall masts like a forest of upright giant jackstraws teetered against a mackerel sky, and I tasted the perfume of salt spray on my lips.

Mary Ellen Chase is like that—vivid, inspiring. If she tells you about a place, you are right there with her. When she lectures, as she very frequently does all over the United States, she does not leave you floundering to catch up with her, but sweeps you along on the incoming tide of her enthusiasm, gently, unobtrusively, irresistibly. And where she leads you—this tall, keen, blue-eyed woman from Maine—you may be sure she knows her way.

Teaching Comes First

Miss Chase's novels consort with the best sellers, yet she casually remarks, "You know I never think of myself as a novelist, but as a teacher. Teaching has been, and is, the good life to me." As Miss Chase has been teaching for some thirty years and now holds the office of Professor of English at Smith College, such a statement is not surprising.

If only everyone could link their avocations with their vocations as happily as Miss Chase does, what a finely balanced world we would all be enjoying! She begins her day at Paradise Road in Northampton every morning by a three mile walk with "Gregory," her white Highland terrier who, I judge, is little like the austere medieval monk for whom he is named, for Gregsy, as he is familiarly known, has a penchant for chasing balls. In fact he is quite a collector.

On these walks, besides keeping an eye on the ubiquitous Gregsy, Miss Chase watches the sky for birds and the woods for ferns. She has a particular fondness for ferns, knows many varieties, and grows some lovely ones in her garden. "For," she said in her quick decisive way, "if you are going to write you must know nature."

Breakfast is at eight. Then an hour for letters, for answering the amazing missives which find their way to Paradise Road from many corners of the world. Some five to seven hundred had something very special to say about "A Goodly Fellowship" alone, Miss Chase's story of her life as a teacher. Many of these letters she sends on to her mother, who still makes her home in the old house built in 1820 in Blue Hill where she went as a bride, and who delights to sort and paste them in voluminous scrapbooks for Mary Ellen to enjoy when she "goes down Maine" for visits.

Miss Chase begins seeing students at 9:30, and lectures for her freshman classes from 11 until 12. Comes home for lunch, rests for an hour, and is ready for her seniors.

While she was telling me about her day, she never let me forget for a moment that she was really far more domestic than literary. She runs the house in which she lives with her English friend, Miss Duckett, and loves to clean and cook and mend. In the evening, her copybook by her side, she fashions fabulous flowers and feathered creatures for the seats of her chairs, and at the same time sends her thoughts abroad to gather similes and metaphors and jewel-like words. These she snares with her pencil in the copybook. In this way she has finished needlepoint seats for five chairs, and has two more to do.

Miss Chase is a great reader of fiction, and advocates as a courtesy to the author that a book be read through at one sitting. Her method of accomplishing this is perfect, to my way of thinking. She retires every night—when she is not off lecturing—at 9:30. Settles herself comfortably in bed and reads until 11, when she indulges in a kind of "seventh-inning stretch" and has a glass of fruit juice, then back to her novel, to carry on peacefully and without interruption until 1. A novel a night!

Teaching involves that enlivening give and take between people which is irresistible to a woman of Miss Chase's capacity for sharing, but writing novels is not altogether a sociable occupation. Miss Chase came upon her latent talent for writing when, after having taught history and English in western boarding schools for some years, ill health forced her to seek renewal on the spacious sweep of a Montana ranch where books were her chief companions. These, strung together like some fabulous Scheherazadic orgy, were punctuated at intervals with patches of vivid blue sky, clumps of silver-green sage brush, stars in the velvet nights so close she could almost touch them, and an indispensable Indian cayuse called Siwash.

Her First Triumph

Finding to her surprise, like Hazlitt, that "she was never less alone than when alone," she began a story for girls in their teens, and set herself to write for two hours every day. By the end of the winter her manuscript was winging its way to a Boston publisher and with the early spring freshets came a check denoting its acceptance for the vast sum of $150.

If Miss Chase has a favorite dish it is chocolate ice cream. In fact we both fell to on generous portions of it one afternoon recently, while I asked innumerable questions and enjoyed a delightful hour with her. We talked about everything from Gregsy to her grandmother who sailed away to sea on her honeymoon in "The Bride," was shipwrecked in Bermuda, and lived a life of such richness and daring for a woman of her generation as to impress Mary Ellen mightily. She loved the women of her grandmother's era and at 14 determined to write a book about them. "Mary Peters" is that well-loved book.

This particular grandmother often used a word that held great charm for Mary Ellen. When a new minister preached in the white-pinacled church at Blue Hill, the family invariably waited for her opinion of the sermon, knowing full well what she would say. "Nice," she would admit, "nice and notional." Which of course meant that he put notions in their heads, and her grandmother was always strong for notions. So was Mary Ellen. If a thing were "notional," it held the kernel of an idea, and ideas started things.

The ideas Mary Ellen gleaned from this grandmother and her seafaring friends base two of her novels—which is in line with her comment: "Novels must be based on ideas, never on scenes and characters. In fact a novel is merely the wrapping of an idea. People and settings and incidents come to the novelist simply to convey his ideas."

We all find our ideas in our own individual ways. Miss Chase once went to Holland for a week for the sole purpose of studying the Rembrandts there. "Rembrandt's pictures with their wonderful faces give me ideas for books."

Miss Chase finds that the novelist does well to have certain qualities: genius—the power of discrimination between what is fine and that which is not fine; a broad and generous knowledge of human nature; learning—a great love of literature; and, lastly, compassion—the ability to see all humanity as one.

To judge a novel, however, is quite another matter. Whether you like a novel or not, Miss Chase feels, is your own affair, but to judge a novel fairly from the standpoint of the author, why not ask yourself the questions which confront every book reviewer: What is the novelist's idea? What is he trying to convey? How has he done it? Was it worth while? This is the acid test.

All of which goes to show that being born in a village miles from a railroad then, and miles from a railroad now, has very little to do with the ability to find a wealth of ideas with which to enrich a world with delightful novels.

For a 'Quick' Dessert Try These Icebox Cakes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I don't know what I'd do without my mother-in-law. She comes to my rescue in all sorts of things. A couple of weeks ago—the day before we were to entertain some very special guests—along came a letter containing an intriguing new idea for dessert. Before that I hadn't been able to decide what to give my guests, so I read this recipe eagerly—and tried it.

Mother had written on the back, "The girls said this was the best looking and tasting dessert they ever ate." Take two layers of sponge cake (the kind you buy at the store), she directed, split the layers, and put a lemon filling between each, then set the whole thing away in the ice chest over night. Just before serving it, cover the top and sides with whipped cream and sprinkle grated lemon peel on top to carry out the color scheme.

"Well," I said to myself, "there you are, Jones. There's your dessert."

Such an easy way of solving a problem! No work at all, the night or morning before, to put the thing together, and presto, when dessert time comes, everything is ready. (I put on the whipped cream before dinner.)

The Filling

The lemon filling is made as follows:

Cream one-fourth pound of softened butter with one and one-half cups of powdered sugar. Add the juice and rind of one lemon, then three egg yolks, one at a time. Add egg whites, beaten stiff, at the last. And don't mind if you don't split the layers quite evenly because they won't show under the whipped cream.

Those layer sponge cakes are wonderful! Many's the time I've iced them and been complimented on my delicious "cooking." Even by my husband, who claims he doesn't like "store cakes." Ah well, we fool them once in awhile!

Another tasty icebox cake, made practically the same way, is even simpler to do:

For two small layers of sponge cake (split into four) whip one-half pint of cream as stiff as possible and add two to four tablespoons of chocolate syrup. Spread generously between each layer and on top, and set away in the refrigerator over night.

In both these desserts you have to judge for yourself how much filling to put between the layers.

Delicious Shortcakes

Other desserts that can be made from bought sponge cake are strawberry shortcake, peach shortcake, and cottage pudding. For these I buy the individual cakes or cut the large ones into small round servings.

These sponge cakes are delicious served with ice cream and a sauce, too. Put a little ice cream between the split layers, and some on top; cap with butterscotch or chocolate sauce. Using this as a dessert when you want ice cream, cuts out the necessity of serving cake or cookies, and that again is something else to be considered—especially if you have a family (like mine) who thinks that cake or cookies should always accompany fruit or ice cream. E. S. P.

Ruth Nichols Heads 'Relief Wings'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Resolving that the airplane, too often an instrument of destruction in the present-day world, shall play its part as a messenger of mercy, Miss Ruth Nichols, noted woman flyer, has become executive director of Relief Wings, an organization just founded for assembling a crew of humanitarian relief planes to be used in all parts of the world.

Miss Nichols, earliest licensed woman flyer piloting in the United States today, is a Quaker and as such is devoting herself exclusively to the relief side of war.

Typical of the humanitarian activities of Relief Wings, as described by Miss Nichols to the National Aviation Forum here, would be the carrying of emergency supplies to inland China, the laying of oil on stagnant waters of India, and a search for appropriate lands for refugee settlements in the fastnesses of Latin America.

"Our chief aim," Miss Nichols declared, "will be to equip airplanes and pilots to carry on with the unselfishness on which any future peace must be built."

Close touch has also been established between Relief Wings and the British and French Relief Funds in the United States with a view to rushing airplanes for use in rehabilitation and refugee work in Europe as soon as the way has been cleared, Miss Nichols said.

The advisory committee to determine where Relief Wings shall spend its chief efforts includes: Clarence E. Pickett, of the American Friends Service Committee; Dr. John E. Baker, Director, China Famine Relief; Mrs. F. Louis Slade, vice-chairman, British and French Relief Funds; Joy Homer, Church Committee for China Relief; Mrs. Rebecca Timbers, Quaker medical relief worker in India and Russia; Dr. Co Tui, executive vice-president, American Bureau for Medical Aid to China; Ida Pruitt, chairman of the Hong Kong Committee for the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives; Dr. William W. Cadbury, chairman, International Red Cross in Canton, China; and Hjalmar J. Procope, Minister from Finland.

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Mother Church Directors Call For Defense of Christianity

Continued from Page 1

diers of God we have enlisted to "lessen evil, disease, and death" (Science and Health, 450:20), and from this service there is no exemption and no turning back until the forces of evil have been vanquished and the brotherhood of man, as exemplified by the Master, firmly established in human experience.

In contemplating our responsibility at this crucial hour, we may well ponder the statement of our Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, on page 213 of "Miscellaneous Writings," where she says, "No risk is so stupendous as to neglect opportunities which God giveth, and not to forewarn and forearm our fellow-mortals against the evil which, if seen, can be destroyed." Thus are we clearly reminded that evil to be destroyed must be seen, not ignored; and to cope with it successfully it must be seen not as a thing of substance, possessing intelligence, presence, and power, but as nothing aggressively claiming to be something. In a word, evil must be recognized as an erroneous condition of thought possessing no power and no presence, and with no person or nation through which to act. Knowing this as we do, it becomes our duty not only to forewarn our fellows of the impotent nature of evil and the subtleties of its claims, but also to forearm them with an understanding of the ever-presence and omnipotence of good. They likewise need to be armed with the understanding that man is not a physical creature subject to destruction, but an indestructible idea in Mind, serving continuously and victoriously under the direction of infinite intelligence and under the protection of divine Love. This understanding constitutes "the sword of the Spirit," against which no weapon of the carnal mind, however cunningly designed and employed, can prevail.

While we should carefully avoid neglecting our spiritual defense, we must be keenly alert to allow neither a false sense of security nor a complacent neutrality to prevent the taking of such immediate steps as may be humanly necessary for the effective defense and preservation of Christian culture and civilization. The regimented forces of evil today threaten to destroy this culture and civilization, but they must not, like the tyrants of old, be allowed to march triumphantly over the face of the earth and trample beneath their feet the rights of men. These rights are a divine heritage. They constitute the very foundation of that liberty for which humankind has struggled throughout the centuries and upon which it has built its social structure and its system of free government. This freedom must be preserved, and that nation which ignores its duty and fails promptly and properly to defend its rights invites defeat and disaster, and opens the way for its own destruction. "They that give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety," said Benjamin Franklin, "deserve neither liberty nor safety."

In this struggle to defend the essential liberty of men, we each have a moral duty to fulfill, an imperative part of which consists in definite daily mental work for the safety of civilization, against which the forces of despotism have launched the most ferocious attack ever witnessed by men. Then, as adherents of religious freedom and as responsible citizens of the world, let us with an abiding faith in God, and with the courage, alertness, and consecration characteristic of our inspired Leader, resolve to go forward in the fulfillment of that duty, until there is established on earth enduring peace and the government of God reigns supreme.

THE CURISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Show-Cause Order Against Rand Concern

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—Remington Rand, Inc., has been ordered to show cause June 17 why it should not be punished for contempt because of alleged violations of a National Labor Relations Board order upheld by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

The court in 1938 approved a NLRB order that the company reinstate employees who struck in 1936.

Judge Harrie B. Chase issued the show-cause order yesterday on the Board's contention that the company had refused to comply fully, had closed its Syracuse, N. Y., plant a year ago and threatened last April to close its Middletown, Conn., plant to "discourage" membership in the American Federation of Labor Union that had organized the employees.

The Middletown plant was closed yesterday and about 1,200 workers were dismissed.

The company's General Counsel, C. P. Franchot, replied to the Labor Board's move with a statement that "every point in the controversy between Remington Rand, Inc., and the A. F. of L., which did not involve an uncompromisable principle was conceded by the company in the recent stipulation approved by the Labor Board."

Custodians of Book Gift to U. S. C.

U. S. C.

Examining Old Illuminated Manuscript

Dr. Ralph T. Flewelling, Director of the University of Southern California School of Philosophy, and Rebekah Hash, Librarian, are seen with a 500-year-old work from the 3,200 volumes presented by the Seeley Wintersmith Mudd Foundation.

University at Los Angeles Gets Mudd Foundation Gift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—From the Seeley Wintersmith Mudd Foundation the University of Southern California has just received a gift of 3,200 rare volumes on philosophy. The Foundation was set up by the family of the late mining engineer and the books are one of many gifts from the family to various local colleges.

Augmenting the 18,000 volumes in the Hoose Library of Philosophy on the campus, the additions include hand-lettered and illuminated books by scholarly monks in Latin, French, and German, with covers of wood bound with leather thongs. Others include many first editions appearing after the introduction of printing and autographed copies from the private libraries of Voltaire, John Locke, and royalty of Europe.

Many Rare Copies

In the collection are early recordings of natural science, history, literature, religion, and philosophical research from the third to the fifteenth century. Many are the only known copies in existence, believes Director R. T. Flewelling, of the U. S. C. School of Philosophy, who adds that the collection is one of the finest of its kind.

Among the manuscripts and incunabula is one of two known copies of the works of William of Ockham, fourteenth century. Hand-illuminated in medieval Latin, the companion piece is in the British Museum; photostat copies have been made for the Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif.

"The Religion of Nature," by Samuel Clarke and W. Wollaston, was set up in type by Benjamin Franklin in 1725.

Twenty volumes containing first editions of the works of La Nettrie include one which is the only known copy. Two others are the only duplicates known to exist. With leaves of vellum embellished by Gothic characters is a wood-covered manuscript of the works of Albert Magnus, bearing the coat of arms of the reigning duke of the Ehfurt in 1392.

Only Maret Book

By coincidence, two historical companion pieces standing side by side in the U. S. C. collection are the editions of "On Man," the only book known to be written by Maret; one contains the signature of Charlotte Corday, who later assassinated him to end his leadership in the French Reign of Terror.

Another rare volume contains the works of Savonarola, in his original Latin. Dater 1492 is the first edition of the works of Plotinus, bearing the crest of the third Duke of Roxburghe; bookplates show its possession in the library of the late Duke of Norfolk.

Containing notes in the handwriting of Voltaire on the fly cover is an edition dating 1682 on the life of Thomas Hobbes. It is the only known volume outside that of Catherine I of Russia.

The U. S. C. library on philosophy was begun in 1924 from funds donated by Col. Seeley Wintersmith Mudd, and his son, Dr. Seeley O. Mudd, whose family gave the Mudd Memorial Hall of Philosophy to the University.

Subway and Unified Traction Are Rosy Prospect in Chicago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Chicago is celebrating again. First was the subway. People talked about it for half a century. Then last year they did something about it. Thanks partly to the Public Works Administration, the $46,000,000 needed was arranged for and the eight-mile digging job begun. It will be completed by 1942.

Now comes a unified traction ordinance, the culmination also of years of dispute and hope. It's an accomplishment that means a lot to the riders, as well as to the bankers. Some folks here are saying now that all Chicago needs is a city manager government in place of the present machine system.

The traction ordinance itself isn't legally a fact yet, and experience has taught Chicago not to count its chickens or its subways before they come along. But the controversial points involving property valuation, fares, and reimbursement for street usage, which have kept the various parties apart for so many years have definitely been ironed out. The new franchise, which still must be adopted by the City Council and approved by the Federal courts, the transit companies' securities holders, and the voters at a special referendum election, provides for a new unit, the Chicago Transit Company, which will operate all streetcars, bus lines, elevated lines, and the subway.

The result which most directly affects the riding public is the establishment of universal transfer privileges. As it is now one can transfer from the elevated to the surface car lines only at certain points. Under the new plan riders could transfer from any system to any other in the City.

Whoops of Joy in Prospect

Important too for the riders is the ambitious program of improvement projected under the new plan at a total cost of $102,000,000. That means new cars for one thing, which will bring whoops of joy to thousands who have joggled about in antiquated cars, especially on the elevated, some of them at least 40 years old. Of this total $60,000,000 will be spent in the first three years and $42,000,000 in the next five. To finance this the streetcar lines will use $30,000,000 they have on hand, another $45,000,000 will be sought from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the remainder from anticipated profits under the new setup.

The present fares, seven cents on the surface lines and ten cents on the buses and "L," will remain in effect until Jan. 1, 1942, when the matter of a possible increase, at least for the surface lines, will be discussed.

The traction ordinance problem began when the first horse-car rattled out of the barns in 1858, between then and 1911 some 35 separate companies were launched, reorganized, merged, or sunk out of sight. Since then the record is one of argument and delay, with the companies and the City, the various companies among themselves, and the companies and security holders being unable to agree in such a way that a unified system could be built, even on paper.

Even today, though there is coordinated operation, there are four separate surface lines. The elevated, built in the '90's—with steam locomotives drawing the cars at first and spilling smoke and cinders all over the business houses in the downtown "loop"—complicated things.

Subway Brought Solution

The final agreement can be credited, in a way, to the new subway, for Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, in approving the Work Projects Administration grant of $18,000,000 insisted that it be contingent on the drawing up of a satisfactory traction ordinance. Though Mr. Ickes' deadline was extended several times and work on the subway actually got under way before any signs of an agreement were produced, the possibility of withdrawal of the Federal subway funds hung over the negotiators' heads in such a way as to provide real inspiration.

Oregon Eager For Ruling On Anti-Picketing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Oregon's anti-picketing law, passed by the voters in the general election in 1938 and under constant legal fire by labor organizations ever since, is before the Oregon State Supreme Court in a test of the law's constitutionality. The case before the high tribunal was filed last autumn by the Oregon Central Labor Council and the American Federation of Labor after a setback in the Oregon Circuit Court.

The present case before the Supreme Court is the second step in the attempt to have the law declared invalid. Early last year the labor groups filed a test case in Oregon's lower court with three judges, Circuit Court Justices Tucker, Brand and Hay, sitting en banc. The Court returned a unanimous decision in favor of the act as passed by the voters.

Labor's Arguments

In filing for a hearing before the high court, attorneys for the American Federation of Labor and the Labor Council maintained that the law, as now in force, "violates the rights of free speech and press; that it violates the constitutionally protected rights of working people to form, join and conduct labor unions for their mutual aid and protection; that it is too uncertain to meet constitutional requirements; that it unconstitutionally sets up arbitrary classifications and that it is directly violative of mandatory Federal statutes."

Labor attorneys, headed by Joseph A. Padway, General Counsel for the American Federation of Labor from Washington, D. C., cited the United States Supreme Court decision declaring the Alabama Labor Law unconstitutional. Mr. Padway declared the Alabama law and the Oregon act were identical in purpose, therefore the Alabama decision held true in this instance.

The State's legal staff countered the argument by declaring that "the Alabama law prohibits picketing in connection with controversies involving wages, hours or working conditions whenever a majority of the employees of the employer is disputant to such controversies.

"The Oregon law leaves unaffected and unregulated a wide field in which the employee and those speaking for him may address their arguments for the correction of any economic wrongs."

Benefits of Law Seen

In denying that the act violated the rights of free speech and press, the State contended that "peaceful picketing and boycotting have been subjected to the control of the injunction, and speech and the press restrained thereby.

Virginia Students To Explore Afield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia Natural History Institute, the South's first training school for naturalists and recreational leaders, will provide a curriculum of 120 hours' instruction, including lectures, field and laboratory study, and practice leadership at the Swift Creek Recreational Demonstration Area in Chesterfield County, near Richmond, June 24 to July 20.

Officials of the Virginia Conservation Commission, one of the sponsors of the Institute, said that credits could be applied to undergraduate college courses or to teaching certificates. The enrollment will be limited to 25 students.

The course will emphasize a nontechnical approach to natural history. Biological subjects and their relationships will be studied in the field instead of by textbooks and microscope. The object is to provide training and practical experience for directors and other leaders in parks and recreational organizations, and for school teachers.

Arsenic Found Aid in Soldering

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—Discovery that adding arsenic to solder turns the latter into a sort of hot metallic butter was announced yesterday in the Bell Laboratories Record.

The new arsenic solder melts like the ordinary article. But when poured on a joint, it does not tend to flow out while hot, nor solidify too quickly in cooling.

It acts like butter or clay for some moments. The buttery action gets rid of most of the soldering troubles in the telephone communications work.

Solders are made of lead, tin and antimony. The new solder substitutes arsenic for antimony. Only a tenth of one per cent of the poison is needed. Tests show, the record states, that the arsenic does not vaporize to form a health hazard to workers.

The explanation of the solder "butter" is that the arsenic combines with a little of the lead to form an alloy which hardens very quickly. This quick-hardening stuff, however, is seeded all through the hot solder. Its effect is to hold the liquid part of the solder unchanged for a longer time, and also to prevent the liquid from flowing out of the mass.

Dr. Liston Elevated

ELKINS, W. Va., June 5 (AP)—Dr. R. T. L. Liston, Professor of the Bible at Southwestern University, Memphis, Tenn., was elected President yesterday of Davis-Elkins College, succeeding Dr. Charles E. Albert, resigned. Harry E. Whetsell, Business Manager of the College, had been acting President.

Women Engineer Mixes Career and Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—To the young bride facing the important decision of whether or not to combine a career with her marriage, the story of Montclair's Dr. Lillian Gilbreth, famous industrial engineer and the mother of 11 children, should provide at once a clue to the answer and an inspiration.

The story begins years ago when Lillian Moller was graduated from the University of California. Ambitious and capable, she wanted a full life and a big one. It was young Frank Gilbreth, already a successful engineer, who took that wish and helped mold it into realization. They were married and together planned the course of their lives. It included a large family as a career for both of them. Working with her husband, Mrs. Gilbreth successfully complemented his engineering ability with her ideas of management and efficiency.

"One Best Way"

Axiomatic with both of them was the belief that there was always the "one best way" to do anything, and that it was possible to find this way. As the years went by, children came, but instead of letting the growing family take up all her time, she developed methods of management within the household. Routine was systematized, jobs and chores were delegated fairly to different members of the family and the performance of these duties designated on charts. Baths, dishwashing, study periods, work and play were all scheduled. The family learned to make good use of its time.

Meanwhile, the two engineers were developing new methods in the world of engineering. With the advent of increased mechanization of industry, they refused to believe that man, the worker, had to be subjugated to the machine. They ruled, rather, that machinery came, not as the enslaver of man, but as his liberator. One reservation they made, however. Man, if he were to remain master, must be trained to use the machine as he had previously been trained to use simpler tools.

With such training, the machine could be made the extension of a worker's individuality just as the making of hand-made products before had been the extension of the earlier worker's individuality. Remembering always that there was "the one best way," they set out to convince industrialists that they could develop for them the best methods of efficient work.

Dr. Lillian Gilbreth

Engineer and homemaker

Co-operation in Home

For more than 20 years they worked together. The family, now numbering 11, received the benefit of the technique. In turn, the theory received the benefits of observations made by working systems out in the home. Instead of being a handicap to Gilbreth, Inc., the large family proved to be its boon.

Then suddenly, with the passing of Mr. Gilbreth, came the need of making an important decision. Should the mother take over all the work and continue the business without her husband's assistance, or should she devote her time and efforts to the raising of the large family? A family council, a tradition by that time, was called and its advice asked. Seated around the dinner table, the 11 alert children heard the arguments for and against. The vote was unanimous. The work was too important to be stopped. Three days later Mrs. Gilbreth left home to attend the First International Management Conference in Prague. Here she read two papers to the conference, her own and her husband's.

From this point on, she has led the way herself. With efficiency her keyword, she saw that time spent in the many factories to which she was called was often duplicated. To save her own time and the money of industrial concerns, she organized classes in her own home for a regular session each spring. Representatives from all types of industries came and received instruction in efficient management and work plans.

Keeping in Touch

Here, in a large first-floor room in the rambling house in one of Montclair's tree-lined streets, she was close to the family and could watch it grow.

With all her lecture engagements, her writing, and the honors she has received, Mrs. Gilbreth still had time for her family. This year, with the youngest of the children in college, she has taken a post at Purdue University, where she is professor of engineering. Here she teaches three weeks and then is free to work actively as a consulting engineer the fourth week of the month.

As to her ideas of a large family, they are still the same. Co-operative planning, more physical and mental competition to condition the child for the world, a chance to smooth off the rough edges at home and a preparation for the give-and-take of life, the sense of responsibility, and the resultant feeling of part ownership in the home are the advantages. There they are. Add to this the fact that one is a lot better mother for having brought up 11 children than if she had only had one or two and you have Dr. Gilbreth's case for the large family.

There are disadvantages, too, but the Gilbreths, 12 strong, not including the grandchildren that are coming along now, believe "the more the merrier." It's a big task, but if you can take it, it has its rewards.

Montclair's Cultural Side

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 5—Someone has called Montclair the "Athens of New Jersey." Judging from the intellectual activities of the school systems, the library, and the work of more than 400 clubs, organizations and forums here, the use of the name appears well founded. Add the work of the Art Museum, one of the finest small-town museums in the country, and the only one in New Jersey devoted exclusively to art, and the argument for the use of the name is cinched.

In maintaining itself successfully for over 25 years in Montclair, it has answered the question of whether or not a museum can operate in a suburban town when the competition from a city as large as New York is so keen and so close. It encourages all types of art. A large art school is maintained to which come students from all over the State. A beginners' class is so popular that it attracts more than 150 youngsters every Saturday morning.

The progress of the museum in the past few years has largely been the responsibility of Mrs. Mary Cooke Swartwout, director, who came to Montclair eight years ago from Grand Rapids, Mich.

Long noted for its effective teaching, the Montclair system of public schools conforms to the tradition of the community that demands excellence in everything. Excellence in practice implies excellence in theory, and Montclair's theory is based on the belief that only through education and development of the individual as distinct from the masses can democracy be preserved.

In practice, this means small classes and individual attention. Of this, Archie L. Threlkeld, Superintendent of Schools, has said: "The need for citizens who do their own thinking, who refuse to be swept along by the passion of the moment, is vastly greater than it ever was before. To develop such citizens is the first function of education in a democracy. This requires that classes be small enough to enable a teacher to study each individual. In our country schools must develop individuals. A dictatorship is based on masses."

Friendly books in a friendly community, and the aim to be as efficient and well rounded in service are the keynotes in the policy of the Montclair Free Public Library. Throughout its activities, its much used information service, its complete reference files and its interest in the problems of the readers, the library maintains this policy.

Montclair High In City Ranking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Montclair stands high among American cities in its general "goodness of life," according to a study made by Edward L. Thorndike under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. Reviewing the results of three years of study in his book, "Your City," Dr. Thorndike notes the points by which he judges relative positions. They include educational opportunities, recreational facilities, absence of child labor, frequency of home ownership, occupations of citizens who make up the population, percentage of "creature comforts" like possession of motorcars, radios, and installation of gas, electricity and telephones, and percentage of city property devoted to libraries, schools, and museums, compared to that devoted to police stations, jails and courthouses—37 items in all.

Conditions in 310 cities of more than 30,000 population are tabulated. Heading the list stands Pasadena, Calif. Sharing second place are Montclair and Cleveland Heights, Ohio. Sharing third place are Berkeley, Calif., and Brookline, Mass.

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Businessmen's Government Proves Its Worth to Citizens of Montclair

Taxes and Costs Reduced Under New Regime

By William Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 5—It was a vigorously contested election that was staged in Montclair, one of New York City's most beautiful suburbs last month, but out of it promises to come one of the best-managed small municipal governments in the country. Five men, proud of their town and what it stands for, have succeeded in ousting the last remnant of an element closely tied in with Mayor Frank Hague, boss of Jersey City, czar of Democratic New Jersey.

The new group faces the next four years of service on the Town Commission confident that the principles of good business, in which each member has been thoroughly schooled, will be of value in the running of a town.

For four of them it's an old story. They have already served for one term. Amateurs in politics, they are experts in management, finance, law, and other aspects of business.

William E. Speers, who is again mayor, is the president of a large Fifth Avenue store in New York. Dallas S. Townsend, director of public safety, is a lawyer with a successful practice in New York. Bayard H. Faulkner, director of revenue and finance, is the secretary and treasurer of a large oil company. Louis K. Comstock, director of public works, is president of an engineering and construction company.

Based on Accomplishments

Basing their campaign on their accomplishments, the four-man majority has had plenty to talk about. When they arrived in the Town Hall four years ago they found the town in a state of disrepair.

Confronted by problems, they tackled their job. The result: Taxes became the lowest in 13 years; new roads were built with costs reduced from $3.04 a yard to $0.69; the pumping station, rebuilt, and now operated at a fraction of its former cost, will pay for itself in the first five of its 30-year life; an appropriation of $25,000 for a study of the reassessment of out-dated property valuations, saved the town $160,000 the following year in State and county taxes because of more equitable and reduced valuations; refuse collection, now back in the hands of city engineers, covered the cost of new, specially-designed low trucks by the saving of more than $34,000 a year.

Taxpayers Consulted

And so the story goes. Twice, uncertain that they knew what the public wanted, the commission consulted the taxpayers by post-card surveys. Letters explaining the situations were sent to all registered voters and cards were enclosed to be marked and returned. Postage came out of municipal funds, but as a result of the first survey, which indicated a willingness by the voters to accept reduced refuse collection and library service in the interests of economy, the town saved $20,000. The second time, due to increased effort in tax collection, the question concerned $500,000 credit in the pockets of the commissioners. Whether to use it to reduce the yearly tax rate or to reduce the long-term bonded indebtedness was the problem. Again the taxpayers decided by post card. "Let's pay as we go," they said. "Use it on the bonded debt."

Standing on this record, the four-man majority made its bid for re-election. They wanted James McMahon, who had previously controlled the commission, removed. They called on the voters to give them another businessman in the interests of harmony.

The Citizens' Ticket which was endorsing them named the man—Raymond D. Shepard, head of a budget research group of citizens whose findings had aided materially in giving advice to the commission on where to cut out needless budgeted expenditures. He is also vice-president of a life insurance company with offices in Montclair.

Mr. McMahon charged the attempt for unity meant a repudiation of the right of minority representation on a legislative body. The commission answered that the governing body under the commission form of Government was more executive than it was legislative and that co-operation was essential among executives. Mr. McMahon then brought forth figures purporting to show that the Government was more expensive than it had been before this advent of "economy." The taxpayers got out their old tax bills, however, and after a good look at them, forgot the charge.

Election night came, and the citizens' committee workers who had been scurrying around town for days getting out the vote for their candidates by intensive house-to-house canvassing, waited in a central meeting hall. Finally the returns came in—a clean sweep for the Citizens' Ticket.

Montclair Association

The story of good government in Montclair is not complete without mention of the Montclair Association, which has chosen the Citizens' Tickets for the past two elections. First formed in the early spring of 1934, it consisted of a group of interested citizens, who, dissatisfied with the political set-up decided that the solution lay in the adoption of the city manager form of government.

That autumn despite opposition from the commissioners and other influential groups, and merely by making use of amateur organizers, they came close to putting their plan over. They decided to continue to work for a city manager, and in the meantime to make the existing form of government as good an example of efficiency as possible.

Representatives attended the Commission meetings, civic issues were publicized, and so effective was their work that they found themselves holding the balance of power between the two regular parties at the next election. It was at this time that they presented their own Citizens' Ticket, which carried four out of five of its candidates into office.

Bulletin Issued

"Better government in Montclair now, and eventually a city manager," became the motto. Issuing a periodical bulletin, "Montclair Matters," to acquaint the voters with town affairs, members of the association turned most of their attention to the work of the Commission. A bill had been passed by the State Legislature placing city managers under the Tenure of Office Act. Once they were in office for three years, they could not be controlled by the town in matters of policy, for they could be removed only for cause.

While seeking, along with other interested groups to have the amendment repealed, the Association turned its attention to the work of the new Commission, and at the election last month, the cause of good government again came through with colors flying. Now supported by members of both political parties and with a record of effective experience behind it, the Association has lived up to the expectation of one of its leaders who said: "You can make democracy work for you if you'll only take the trouble."

Early Co-operation

This spirit of co-operation is nothing new to Montclair, however. Back in its earliest days as a suburban community, when the railroad had come, but there were no banks, the story is told of a bewildered young professional man, in town only a few days, and with no acquaintances. The nearest bank was Newark, and the newcomer started out one day to open an account. As he walked down the dusty street to the station, a buggy pulled up beside him.

"You going to the bank, young fella?" was the query of the driver.

"Why, yes," was the answer.

"Well, take this money, and deposit it for me, will you? My name's on the slip inside," said the man in the buggy, and with a "gid-dap," he was off again in the dust.

The young man looked at the bag in his hand, and his jaw dropped perceptibly. He called after the man, but he was well on his way by that time. "Some town," he thought.

But to add to his amazement, he was stopped twice more on the way to the station by local citizens giving him money to deposit for them. He knew none of the three, but he was carrying more than $500 of their money. He had given no receipts and had been asked for no assurances.

"I guess they know I'm the new dentist," he thought.

Growing Population

Montclair has changed greatly since that trip of one of its citizens to Newark. Its banks now hold millions of dollars in deposits. Its population, growing rapidly since the turn of the century and especially in the 1920's, is expected to reach the 50,000 mark in the census this year. The coal-burning engines of its principal railroad have been replaced by fast, clean, electrically-driven coaches. New York is only minutes away. Its extensive lawns, spacious and well kept parks and magnificent shade trees overhanging the roads have made Montclair a beauty center of New Jersey, the Garden State.

But in some ways it has never changed. It has never stopped being friendly; it has never forgotten the value of co-operation in local affairs and it still expects, and usually gets, the best in its fellow citizens and in the management of its municipal activities.

The Art Museum, first opened in 1914, was pioneered by William T. Evans, a local citizen who offered to donate a nucleus of 30 paintings if someone else would furnish the money for the construction of a fireproof building to house them. Mrs. Henry Lang, an artist herself, thereupon set aside $50,000 for the building if a lot would be given upon which to erect it. The citizens then took a hand, and money for a lot in the finest section of town was raised by public subscription.

The museum is the only one in the State devoted entirely to art. Mrs. Mary Cooke Swartwout, director, arranges an average of 25 exhibits a year. One unusual exhibition has been "Personalities of the Theater," devoted to display of portraits of famous stage characters. John Singer Sargent's portrait of Lawrence Barrett was there. From the Lambs' Club and the Players' Club in New York came paintings. From their own homes came portraits of Helen Hayes, Jimmy Powers and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mansfield.

One of the finest Indian collections in the country is housed in one of the museum's five spacious galleries. So marked has been its success as an art museum in a small town that requests have come in from all over the country asking advice and information. To save time in correspondence, floor plans of the museum have been printed to meet this demand.

Friendly Library

To provide a friendly library in a friendly community and to offer as efficient and well-rounded service as a small town library can, are the keynotes in the policy of the Montclair Free Public Library. It furnishes an information service which answers as many questions during a day as an average library does in a town twice the size of Montclair. Miss Margery Closey Quigley, librarian, envisages the library as an essential part of a well-rounded municipal system. She has developed a long-range program in which she intends the library to grow as the community grows and to fill the needs of the community as those needs change.

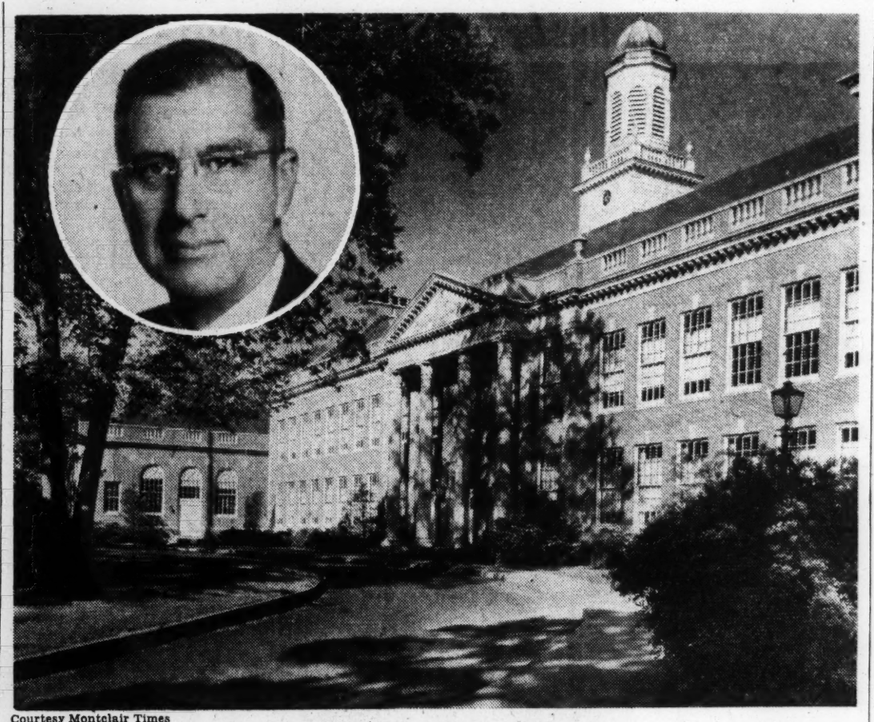
The library has been the object of much praise. New methods are continually experimented upon here, and visiting library staffs from foreign countries never fail to make a stop to watch it at work.

Montclair public schools, long noted for the excellent records which their graduates make in institutions of higher learning, are conducted on the theory of the education and development of the individual. Classes are small, and much time is spent by teachers and principals in conference with parents. The interest of parents in their own children, and the adequate school funds set aside in the municipal budget are large factors in the success of the school system.

'Athens of New Jersey'

Montclair's institutions of culture and education are numerous. More than 400 clubs, organizations and forums meet regularly. The town has often been called the "Athens of New Jersey." Living in the town are more than 100 authors.

Prof. Edward L. Thorndike, studying 310 cities of over 30,000 population under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, listed Montclair as one of the three highest in its general "goodness of life," with home ownership, possession of luxuries, educational and recreational opportunities, and the absence of child labor as a few of his 37 criteria, used in judging. Montclair was second on his list. First was Pasadena, Calif., and sharing second place with Montclair was Cleveland Heights, Ohio.



Courtesy Montclair Times

Government and Education

The George Inness Junior High School in Montclair, N. J. Inset: William E. Speers, Mayor of Montclair.

Town Commission Result Of Citizen Move, Mayor Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—In a statement to The Christian Science Monitor, Mayor William E. Speers, recently re-elected head of the Montclair Town Commission, tells of its activities during the past four years and of the relationship that has existed between it as the governing body and the citizens of Montclair:

"The government of Montclair for the last four years did not just happen. It was the outgrowth of a citizen movement. We of the governing body could not have been elected without the backing of such a movement, nor could we have accomplished what we have without such backing. Our accomplishments have been twofold.

"First, we have stimulated the interest of the citizens in the problems of their government. This has been done by giving full information and also by bringing in a large number of citizens on various advisory committees. Our experience is that the citizens like to be consulted and have very valuable advice to give.

"Secondly, we have applied to the problems of the town plain business sense. We don't claim to have been miracle workers nor extraordinarily brilliant. We have brought to play honesty and intelligence born of business experience. We have not done all we should have liked. Perhaps others could have done more, but we have secured more for the town's dollar. We have reduced taxes and we have reduced the town debt by nearly 15 per cent in spite of rather heavy deferred maintenance expense left to us as a legacy from the previous administration. And, above all, we have fostered the democratic process by stimulating citizen interest."

Besides his position as Mayor and Director of Public Affairs on the Town Commission, Mr. Speers is actively engaged in business in New York City, where he is President and Treasurer of James McCutcheon and Company.

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Red Sox Are Now Beating Themselves—Northeastern Closes Successful Year

Defensive Lapses Threaten High Position of Local Club

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the Red Sox continued their series with the St. Louis Browns this afternoon at Fenway Park, they were in danger of losing their grip on the American League lead. Cleveland early today was within half a game of the Boston berth in the standing and another setback from the tail-end Browns might force the locals to relinquish their hold on the top spot for the first time since May 6.

The cause of Manager Joe Cronin's latest woes is a combination of ineffective pitching and bad fielding. Joe has been struggling with his varied collection of hurlers since opening day, but these defensive lapses in the field are something new.

Attack Slowed

As long as the Red Sox are hitting for extra bases, holes in the defense are not so apparent from the grandstand. But when the power attack is slowed to a walk, as it was yesterday by Elden Auker, infield "boots" and wild outfield throws are magnified.

In the process of losing two games to the Chicago White Sox and Browns, the Red Sox have piled up a total of eight errors. In the language of the dugout, this is known as beating themselves. The infield helped the White Sox in their scoring on Monday, the usually-reliable Bobby Doerr kicking in with two errors and Jimmy Foxx and Cronin having one. In the Brownie opener, Cronin, Jim Tabor, Doc Cramer and Emerson Dickman—the starting pitcher—handled the ball as if it were hot.

Cronin Caught

Auker, who couldn't get the ball over the plate when he was wearing a Red Sox uniform last season, walked only three batters yesterday. He shut the locals out until the sixth inning and by that time was riding along on a 5-to-0 lead. The Sox outhit the visitors, 10 to 7, but the underhand pitcher allowed nothing longer than a single. Cronin hit one against the fence in the sixth at the height of the rally, but a good throw from Hoag to Berardino caught Joe trying for two bases.

Because he is having his poorest season at the plate, Cronin yesterday shook up his batting order and changed places with Jim Tabor. The third baseman hit in the important fifth slot, behind Foxx, with the manager following Bobby Doerr. Joe will probably go with this batting order until he snaps out of his slump. It is hard to understand how a hitter of his past reputation can stay in such a lengthy decline. However, when someone finds the answer to this question he will make himself a very popular person among big league players.

* * *

Briefs . . . It was the Browns' first victory over the Red Sox this season, after three defeats . . . Johnny Peacock has lifted his batting average to .341 . . . Leo Nonnenkamp has gone to bat eight times as a pinch hitter and his lone offensive gesture was getting hit by a pitched ball . . . Carvel Rowell, injured Bee infielder, watched the Sox and Browns from a box behind first base . . . He is anxious to join his club . . . It was Dickman's first start since May 11, and his third beating . . . Dick seems to have lost that nine-inning stamina which everyone thought he had in the South this spring . . . Cronin misses Herbie Hash, who may be out for another week . . . Jimmy Foxx should be home taking the next few days easy, but he probably will be out there playing.

* * *

Although the Red Sox play was ragged yesterday, there also were a couple of brilliant efforts . . . In the third inning Lou Finney took Laabs' harsh liner on the dead run close to the low grandstand wall in right field . . . Lou used his right hand as protection when he bumped against the cement upright . . . In the sixth Bobby Doerr dashed deep to his left on the short right field grass, stabbed Judnich's grounder and caught him at first base by half a step . . . The St. Louis series closes tomorrow . . . Detroit comes to Fenway Park on Friday, Ladies' Day.

Selecting the Bats With the Base Hits

By a Staff Photographer

These three Northeastern baseball players, all outfielders, knew which bats to choose in games this spring, for they played a large part in helping the Huskies to their first New England College Conference championship with a record of seven straight victories. From left to right, Wally Sullivan, left field; Sylvan Simon, who last night was elected captain of next year's team, centerfield; and Ed Colt, right field.

Huskies Name Simon Leader Of Baseball Team for 1941

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the election of Sylvan Simon of Newton as captain for next season, Northeastern's Huskies have officially brought their 1940 baseball year to a close, and recapitulation discloses that this season was their most successful in history.

However much success crowned their efforts, though, it should be remembered that their record merely followed the prediction given by young Herb Gallagher, their coach, who declared back in March that this season would be the best yet.

In all Northeastern won 11 games and lost three, which included a string of seven straight league games to give the Huskies their first New England College Conference baseball championship. In recognition of their achievements, members of the team last night were presented miniature gold baseballs at the annual team banquet.

The election of Simon was a popular choice for the small centerfielder has played an outstanding part on Northeastern teams for the past three years. As a freshman he batted .525, as a sophomore .318, and this year .308 for the season and .375 in league games. More than that he has been a standout defensively.

All-Scholastic

A product of Newton High School, where he was all-scholastic, Simon packs a lot of power in his 145 pounds and five feet six inches. At Bourne in the Cape League last year he batted over .300, and was one of the most dependable hitters on the club. At the plate his eye is extremely good, as the fact that he struck out only once this season can attest.

At Northeastern he is majoring in chemical engineering, a course which gives him time only for baseball. Although he would like to play ball again this summer, he feels an engineering job which he has tentatively lined up will be of more value.

Simon will bring back to Gallagher next season a squad which should go far towards retaining the championship won this spring. Included will be several of this year's freshmen who should satisfactorily fill the vacancies caused by graduation.

Problem at Second

Players who will be lost to the team include Co-Captains Sammy Swardlick at third base and Alex Struzziero, reserve outfielder; Joe Beaton at second base, handyman Ed Lovequist, and Dave Gerry, reserve pitcher. If any problem confronts Gallagher at all it will be at second.

In a brief review of the season, it is found that the Huskies defeated Tufts, Colby, Maine, Clark, and W. P. I. once, and Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire twice, while losing to Bates, Colby, and Harvard. As a whole the team batted .289 in the league and .303 for the season.

The individual averages for the season were as follows: Ernie Colantonio .500 (four games), Ed Barry .381, Charlie Foster .357, Wally Sullivan .314, Mickey Maguire and Walter Urbanik .313, Al Pajonas .309, Sylvan Simon .308, Joe Beaton .288, Ed Lovequist .273, Sammy Swardlick .259, Ed Colt .195, and Alex Struzziero .125. Pajonas led the team in runs batted in with 16, while Sullivan was second with 14. The showing of Urbanik came as a big surprise to Gallagher. Urbanik was a reserve at first, but won his way to the initial sack. His big value lay in his ability to hit in the clutch, for he faced that situation five times and came through on each occasion to bat in nine runs. All of these players received the award of gold baseballs.

Barry Leads

Gallagher was tremendously pleased with the performances of his pitchers, not one of whom was knocked out of the box in a league game. Barry, who led the league with four victories and no defeats, was the Huskies' star. In addition the former Wellesley athlete batted for .500 in league company, and but for the fact that Gallagher considered his pitching chores enough, he would have been used regularly in the outfield. Charlie Foster with two wins and Wally Sullivan with one contributed the other Northeastern league wins.

From the freshmen Gallagher will get Fred Rice of Bangor, Maine, who turned into a dependable pitcher midway through their abbreviated season. Rice shut out the Harvard freshmen in the last half of the game, and then gave the New Hampshire freshmen just three hits.

From Freshmen

Moving into Swardlick's place at third base will be Oscar Khederian, who played shortstop for the yearlings. A standout at Watertown High, where he was all-scholastic for three years, he holds a record of having gotten an extra-base hit in every high school game. As a junior in high school he went to the Cape League in the middle of the season and proceeded to lead the circuit in batting for the remainder of the—summer. Last summer he played in the Twin State League, where he led in extra-base hits.

Others from the freshmen who should help include Fred Antinerelli at first, Mike Azzone of Chelsea, captain, at second; Jim Reilley, catcher; Joe Dias of New Bedford, pitcher, and Jim Shea of Brighton and Ed Sakovitz of Framingham, utility.

Nelson Says Chances Good In National Open Tourney

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 5 (AP)—Impressed but not awed by the practice performances of several of his fellow journeymen of golf, Defending Champion Byron Nelson today sized up his chances of repeating in the national open championship starting tomorrow and found them "pretty fair."

The pleasant Texan's 71 yesterday failed to draw the gallery attention of Ben Hogan's third consecutive sub-par round, but he expressed himself as well-satisfied.

"I had some good shots and a few bad ones," he explained, "but I'm finding myself in pretty good shape. Another day of practice here and I'll be set to go. Yes, I think my chances of winning again are pretty fair."

Nelson's modest optimism was shared by many of his fellow professionals although a sizeable number appeared set on Ralph Guldahl, title winner in 1937 and 1938, as the "man to beat." Others were ready to back Sam Snead and the easy favorite among the spectators was Hogan, intense and determined, with consecutive practice scores of 68, 71 and 70.

Practice Work

Hogan remained grouped with Snead and Jimmy Demaret, and after collecting his 70, two under regulation figures, put in several hours of hard work on the practice fairway. Snead and Demaret were among many who did not attempt to keep an accurate count of strokes while tuning up.

Nelson appeared headed for the 60's yesterday until striking the formidable 16th hole—615 yards in length. His third shot went far over the green and he scrambled back for a seven. Two members of his foursome also collected sub-par scores—Harold (Jug) McSpaden and Lawson Little, each with 71's.

Guldahl, confident in knowledge of the 6,933-yard course born of several week's consistent practice, turned in a 71 too, but those who had watched him closely during the past week told of other rounds better by several strokes.

Barko Favored

Sharing attention with today's practice activities was a meeting of United States Golf Association officials to discuss a proposal that Enrique Bertolino of Argentina, who failed to qualify last week, be permitted to play. A prospective vacancy was created yesterday when Frank Moore of Detroit injured his left hand while repairing a club and it was indicated the first alternate from the Detroit district, 20-year-old Fred Egleston, would be asked to step aside to make room for Bertolino. Egleston said at Detroit, however, he would come here today prepared to play.

Also on today's calendar was a driving contest with Cleveland's Johnny Barko, powerfully-built steel worker, firmly entrenched in the "favorite son" role.

Ray Mangrum laid to rest some claims of "short game" prowess yesterday by capturing $150 first prize in a pitching contest, holing out one of his three shots from about 50 yards out.

Red Sox vs. Cubs

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. (AP)—The Chicago Cubs and the Boston Red Sox will play an exhibition game on Doubleday Field here June 13.

William Beattie, curator of Baseball's Hall of Fame, said the game was one of a series commemorating the start of America's national pastime. Abner Doubleday invented the sport here 101 years ago.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Boston Box Scores

Bees

PITTSBURGH	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Handley, 3b	4	1	0	0	1	3	0
Elliott, cf	5	2	1	3	3	0	0
P. Waner, rf	5	2	2	2	2	0	0
Vaughan, ss	4	2	1	1	2	3	0
Fletcher, 1b	1	2	1	1	8	0	0
Van Robays, lf	5	2	1	2	4	0	0
Gustine, 2b	3	1	3	5	0	3	0
Davis, c	4	0	1	1	7	0	0
Bowman, p	4	2	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	35	14	11	16	27	7	0
BOSTON							
Sisti 2b	4	0	0	0	2	2	1
Hassett 1b	3	0	0	0	11	1	1
Moore rf	4	1	2	5	1	0	0
West cf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Ross lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuccinello 3b	4	1	1	1	0	4	0
Lopez c	3	0	1	2	2	3	0
Javery p	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
*Weitelmann	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller ss	2	0	0	0	4	4	2
Callahan p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Barnicle p	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Andrews c	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	32	3	5	9	24	19	5

*Batted for Javery in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburgh	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	6		—14
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	— 2

Runs batted in, Lopez, Gustine 3, Elliott 2, Van Robays 3, P. Waner, Vaughan, Moore. Two-base hits, Lopez, Gustine 2, Van Robays. Three-base hit, Elliott. Home run, Moore. Left on bases, Boston 5, Pittsburgh 7. Bases on balls, by Bowman 2, by Callahan, by Barnicle 6, by Javery 2. Struck out, by Bowman 3, by Callahan, by Barnicle, by Javery. Hits, off Callahan, 4 in 2 innings; off Barnicle, 3 in 5 innings; off Javery, 4 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Barnicle (Davis). Balk, Barnicle. Losing pitcher, Callahan. Time, 2:29. Umpires, Reardon, Goetz and Pinelli. Attendance 20,319.

Red Sox

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Lary ss	5	0	0	0	4	2	0
Judnich cf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
McQuinn 1b	4	1	1	1	10	2	0
Hoag rf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Laabs lf	4	1	0	0	3	1	1
Clift 3b	3	2	2	3	2	2	0
Berardino 2b	3	0	1	1	1	3	0
Swift c	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Auker p	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	35	5	7	8	27	11	1
BOSTON							
Finney rf	5	0	0	0	3	1	0
Cramer cf	4	1	2	2	4	0	1
Williams lf	5	1	1	1	2	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	0	0	5	1	0
Tabor 3b	4	1	1	1	3	0	1
Doerr 2b	3	0	2	2	1	1	0
Cronin ss	4	0	1	1	1	2	1
Peacock c	4	0	2	2	8	1	0
Dickman p	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wilson p	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
*Nonnenkamp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heving p	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	36	3	10	10	27	8	4

*Batted for Wilson in eighth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—3

Runs batted in, Swift, McQuinn, Auker, Berardino, Doerr, Cronin, Peacock. Two-base hit, Clift. Hits, off Dickman, 5 in 4 2-3 innings; off Wilson, 2 in 3 1-3 innings; off Heving, 0 in 1 inning. Left on base, St. Louis 6, Boston 9. Stolen base, Judnich. Base on balls, by Dickman 3, by Auker 2. Struck out, by Dickman 2, by Auker 2, by Wilson 4, by Heving. Hit by pitched ball, by Auker (Dickman). Losing pitcher, Dickman. Time, 2h. 2m. Umpires, Ormsby, McGowan and Kolls. Attendance, 3,100.

Helen Pedersen In Semifinals Of N. E. Play

HARTFORD, Conn., June 5 (AP)—Smooth-striking Billy Talbert, of Cincinnati, moved into the spotlight in the New England tennis championships at the Hartford Golf Club yesterday with an impressive triumph over John Palfrey, of Harvard, in the second round 6—3, 6—3.

Seeded second in the Men's division, Talbert gave an exhibition of smashing and clever drop shots that had Palfrey, brother of Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, baffled in the feature match of the day. Most of the late afternoon matches were rained out.

Jack Mahoney, the new Connecticut champion and seeded fourth in the event, joined Talbert in the third round with an easy victory over John Stewart of Harvard, 6—3, 6—1. Joey Fishbach, third seeded, gained the third round Monday.

Slender Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., the top seeded player in the women's division, raced through her first match of the event in exactly 20 minutes. She trounced Mrs. John A. Sabine, of Brookline, 6—0, 6—0.

Second seeded Helen Pedersen of Stamford, meanwhile romped through two matches with the loss of only one game to become the first player to reach the semifinals.

Cornell's gridmen of a decade back ran up 204 points to 70 by its opponents, but lost two of eight games played, Dartmouth taking an 18-to-14 decision in the next to last contest, and Penn winning the final clash of the season, 27 to 7.

Sports Around the Hub

Favorites Advance at Worcester

Not a break in the ranks of the favorites featured yesterday's play in the women's State golf championship at Worcester Country Club. Led by Defending Champion Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River, who defeated Mrs. Alfred Peabody of Dedham, 7 and 6, the favorites marched in a body into the second round today.

Others to advance included Anne Gormley of Belmont, Mrs. Thomas Whiteside of Dedham, Mrs. John Grew of Dedham, Mrs. Henri Prunaret of Charles River, Deborah Verry of Tatnuck, and Mrs. E. H. Baker of Oakley.

In matches this morning, Mrs. Beard met Mrs. Winthrop G. Dow of Wellesley, who met in the semifinals last year; Mrs. George Adelman of Thorny Lea met Mrs. George Norby of Green Hill; Mrs. Whiteside met Mrs. John Amory of Myopia; Miss Gormley met Mrs. Donald McClusky of Grand View; Mrs. Grew met Mrs. T. J. Carty; Mrs. Prunaret met Mrs. Willard Howard of Wellesley; Miss Verry met Mrs. C. F. Eaton of The Country Club, and Mrs. Baker met Nancy Sutherland of Walpole.

* * *

Ray Marad of Gilchrist's, runner-up in the State amateur championship last summer, scored an 84 to win first gross in Class A at the Boston Retail Trade Board tournament at Charles River yesterday. He just beat out Rod Dodge of Jordan's who scored an 85-75 to win first net. There were 77 players in the tournament and they were divided into the Boston Browns and the Retail Red Sox, with the Browns winning 273 to 272 according to a complicated scoring system. All players wore baseball caps, and all were obliged to drive from the first tee with a baseball bat. It must be harder than it sounds for only one player exceeded the 100-yard mark.

The Boston Olympets completely outplayed the Franklin Cleaner Girls of Springfield in a softball game at the Garden last night to win by a score of 13-1. Helen Johnson, making her first start of the season for the local girls, was mistress of the situation all the way.

* * *

The second annual New England Girl Scout regatta will be held at the M. I. T. Sailing Pavilion next Saturday, with contestants competing for the Jesse H. Metcalf Cup. In addition, skippers, mates, and pilots will be eligible to race for a trophy in a special Pilots' Race.

* * *

The M. G. A. sponsored tournament at Riverside Golf Club in Weston opened today, with Leo Brown defending the championship he won last year with a 72. Only tournament players were allowed on the course up to mid-afternoon. The tourney will conclude tomorrow.

* * *

On Friday Brae Burn Country Club will stage its annual open mixed foursomes tournament with players using selected drives and playing alternate shots. Prizes will be awarded for first and second gross and first and second net.

Dugger Is Invited To Princeton Meet

Eddie Dugger, Tufts' star hurdler who won both timber-topping championships at the I. C. 4-A meet at Harvard Stadium last week end, has been invited to participate in the Princeton invitation meet at Palmer Stadium this Saturday.

According to Prof. Clarence P. Houston, Director of Athletics at Tufts, the invitation was received this morning, and has been accepted by Dugger.

'Eight Weeks' Rule

Several Florida clubs which held tournaments early this year were under the impression that if a player in their tournament was invited by the manager of a hotel to be his guest during the tournament, without expense to the player or to the club holding the tournament, that this time would not be charged against the player in the application of the so-called Eight Weeks Rule. Several of the ranking players accepted such invitations on being assured by those in charge of tournaments at Tampa, Orlando, St. Petersburg, West Palm Beach, Pensacola, Miami Beach that time would not be charged against the players by the U. S. L. T. A. under such circumstances.

Evidently the clubs and the players acted under a misunderstanding, but in good faith and therefore the Amateur Rule Committee will not charge this time against these players. It should be understood, however, that this is not to create a precedent.

The rule (Article III, Section 5 B-7 of the U. S. L. T. A. By-Laws) provides that the eight weeks limitation "shall not include any period during which the player receives hospitality at a private house." If a player is a personal guest at a private home during a tournament, this time will not be charged against him in the application of the so-called Eight Weeks Rule. But if the player receives lodging and meals at a club, hotel or other hostelry, this time will be charged against him.

The Amateur Rule Committee hopes that the above statement will clarify the rule beyond all question of further doubt.—**Charles S. Garland, Chairman, Amateur Rule Committee, U. S. L. T. A.**

Option Transferred

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates announced that Outfielder Floyd Yount, playing under a Pirate option with the Oklahoma City Club of the Texas League, has been transferred under the same option to Little Rock of the Southern Association.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

Philadelphia at Chicago, Boston at Pittsburgh, Brooklyn at St. Louis. Only games scheduled.

American League

Cleveland at Washington, Detroit at Philadelphia, Chicago at New York, St Louis at Boston.

Baseball Today

By the Associated Press

American League

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

National League

New York at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
(Only games scheduled.)

Green Mountain Wins Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POULTNEY, Vt.—Undefeated in 11 games, Coach Jack Heffernan's Green Mountain college nine ended its season with a clean slate by topping Vermont Junior college, 8 to 4.

Since 1935 the Mountaineers, under the tutelage of Coach Heffernan, have won 61 of the 71 games played.

Year	Won	Lost
1935	12	1
1936	12	3
1937	9	2
1938	9	2
1939	8	2
1940	11	0
Totals	61	10

During this period Green Mountain has last only one game on its campus diamond. In its division the nines have captured the Vermont state title in 1936, and 1938 and held it as co-champions in 1935 and 1939. This season's record is as follows: Albany College of Pharmacy 31-0, University of Vermont Frosh 12-5, Albany Business College 22-18, Albany College of Pharmacy 27-0, Bay Path Institute 9-4, Nichols Junior College 14-5, University of Vermont Frosh 12-10 (12 innings), Vermont Junior College 7-4, Albany Business College 16-4, Bay Path Institute 9-5, Vermont Junior College 8-4.

Ten of this year's squad of lettermen are graduated this June. The remaining six will return as a veteran nucleus for next year's team. Those leaving are Capt. John Rich, B. Bush, C. Wilber, A. Fairbanks, C. Fairbanks, R. Prentiss, J. Smith, G. Broadhead, M. Hall, A. Webster, and Manager Floyd Shawler. Other lettermen are B. Hanson, S. Griswold, R. Hughes (Capt.-elect), R. Darby, E. Morrow, and J. Blanchard.

Coach Heffernan, who is a Brown University grad and former resident of Lynn, Mass., has relied to a large extent on the extraordinary hitting ability of his men. Dick Prentiss of Burlington took top batting honors with an average of .607—getting 17 hits out of 27 times at bat. Arte Fairbanks was up 54 times and got 29 hits for a .537 average. Capt. Mickey Rich who is signed up to play semi-pro ball with the Rutland Royals this summer got 25 hits out of 53 times at bat for .472.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave
Finney	35	158	59	.373
Williams	37	140	52	.371
Cramer	37	166	60	.361
Peacock	19	44	15	.341
Foxx	37	139	44	.317
Tabor	36	137	36	.263
Doerr	37	152	40	.263
Cronin	37	129	28	.217
Di Maggio	10	19	4	.211
Desautels	28	91	18	.198
Nonnenkamp	8	7	0	.000
Owen	2	4	0	.000
Glenn	2	1	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Ross	34	127	39	.307
Rowell	24	69	21	.304
Andrews	5	10	3	.300
Miller	34	122	36	.295
Lopez	30	102	30	.294
Warstler	18	40	11	.275
Moore	13	44	12	.273
Cuccinello	29	107	29	.271
Wietelmann	4	4	1	.250
West	33	126	31	.246
Hassett	34	124	29	.234
Cooney	21	56	13	.232
Masi	9	18	3	.167
Sisti	29	61	9	.148

Sport Siftings

Illinois, played by Iowa in football only twice in the thirties, will be met for the next five seasons . . . . three of the games at Iowa City . . . once the Illinois-Iowa rivalry was as potent as that between Iowa and Minnesota . . . series record is now 7 Iowa wins, 11 defeats, two ties . . . . last ten games each team has won 4, two ties.

* * *

Records show that the first athletic organization known to have existed on the University of Michigan campus was the Pioneer Crickets Club back in 1860. There were 25 members and Frank Todd is listed as president.

* * *

Football and baseball teams accounted for more than half of Iowa's dual contest victories in 1939-40 . . . the ball team has won 18, football team took 6 . . . total victories now is 47, two more than last year.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Galehouse	7	3	0	1.000
Heving	7	3	0	1.000
Wilson	10	1	0	1.000
Harris	7	3	1	.750
Grove	7	2	1	.667
Bagby	9	3	2	.600
Hash	14	4	3	.571
Dickman	10	4	3	.571
Butland	2	1	1	.500
Wagner	3	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	7	0	2	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	9	3	0	1.000
Posedel	9	3	4	.420
Piechota	6	1	2	.333
Sullivan	10	2	5	.286
Strincevich	9	1	4	.200
Barnicle	9	0	4	.000
Coffman	8	0	1	.000
Javery	7	0	1	.000
Callahan	4	0	2	.000
Fette	4	0	2	.000

No-Hitter

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—Charlie Fuchs, Oklahoma City right-hander, pitched his second no-hit game June 2, thumping San Antonio 5-0 in a Texas League night-cap. His other no-hitter was against Houston last season. Both were seven-inning games.

Navy Honors Four-Letter Star

Wide World

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Al Bergner, captain of the Navy football team and only four-letter man in the United States Naval Academy, shown receiving his award from Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, superintendent of the Academy (left), at ceremonies at the Academy recently. Bergner is from Kankakee, Ill., and received letters in football, wrestling, boxing and lacrosse.

Cleveland Only Team Among Leaders to Move Closer—Prestige of Washington

Indians Now Half a Game From First Place Boston

By the Associated Press

As long as everyone is certain the New York Yankees are going straight to their fifth consecutive American League pennant, it may seem time wasted to consider Cleveland's improved Indians.

But a team with all the sterling qualities of the Tribe deserves to get a word in edgewise.

The Indians were the only one of the American League leaders to improve their position yesterday, splitting a double-header with the Washington Senators, 2-7 and 3-2. This mediocre feat brought them within half a game of the pace-making Boston Red Sox and perhaps served as a hint of a rising power in the junior circuit.

Pitching Record

The tipoff on the Tribe's position lies in the record of their pitchers. Lefty Al Smith, rescued from the minors this spring, got credit for the victory in the nightcap to bring his chart to five victories and no defeats. Al Milnar, another left-hander, has won seven and lost one. Bob Feller has won eight and lost two.

Not even the Cincinnati Reds, supposedly with the best balanced pitching staff in the majors, can offer three such topnotch marks.

And pitching may mean the difference between Cleveland and Boston. The Red Sox are renowned sluggers. But the Indians are matching them. The combination of Lou Boudreau and Ray Mack is brilliant and Rollie Hemsley has settled down to be one of the best catchers in baseball.

Harder Loses

Mel Harder, who could make the club go higher, was beaten again yesterday. In the second game Smith held Washington in check until two were out in the ninth and Feller came in to make sure of the final out.

The Red Sox were stopped 5-3 as the St. Louis Browns ended a seven-game losing streak. Jimmy Foxx, who had made only a single the day before, went hitless although Boston got 10 off Elden Auker, three more than the Browns.

The Yankees' parade was detoured by the left-handed slants of Chicago's Ed Smith and a 12-hit onslaught topped by Joe Kuhel's tenth and eleventh homers of the season. The score was 7-3.

The third-place Detroit Tigers also were stopped, 8-6, at Philadelphia after getting four runs in the first frame. The A's hopped on Tommy Bridges and three successors for clusters of runs, among them homers by Bob Johnson and Wally Moses.

The Cincinnati Reds skidded to a 5-4 defeat at the hands of the New York Giants and lost a game of their lead over the Brooklyn Dodgers. It was the fifth consecutive triumph for Carl Hubbell. The Giants gave their "meal ticket" a three-run start in the first inning and he managed to keep in front although giving 11 hits.

The Dodgers trounced the St. Louis Cardinals 10-1 in a night game, scoring five runs in the first when Pete Coscarart hit a home run with two on. Vito Tamulis went the route expertly, although Joe Medwick hit "five for five" including three doubles.

The Pittsburgh Pirates roused out of their lethargy under the lights to crush the Boston Bees 14-2 behind the five hit hurling of Joe Bowman.

The Chicago Cubs amassed 15 hits in thumping the Phillies 12-6. They took a 6-0 lead and after this was squandered by Vance Page and Ken Raffensberger, managed to bunch three more runs in both the seventh and eighth innings.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	24	13	.649
Cleveland	26	16	.619
Detroit	22	17	.564
New York	21	19	.525
Chicago	19	23	.452
Washington	18	25	.419
Philadelphia	16	23	.410
St. Louis	15	25	.375

Results June 4

St. Louis 5, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 8, Detroit 6.
Chicago 7, New York 3.
Washington 7, Cleveland 2.
Cleveland 3, Washington 2.

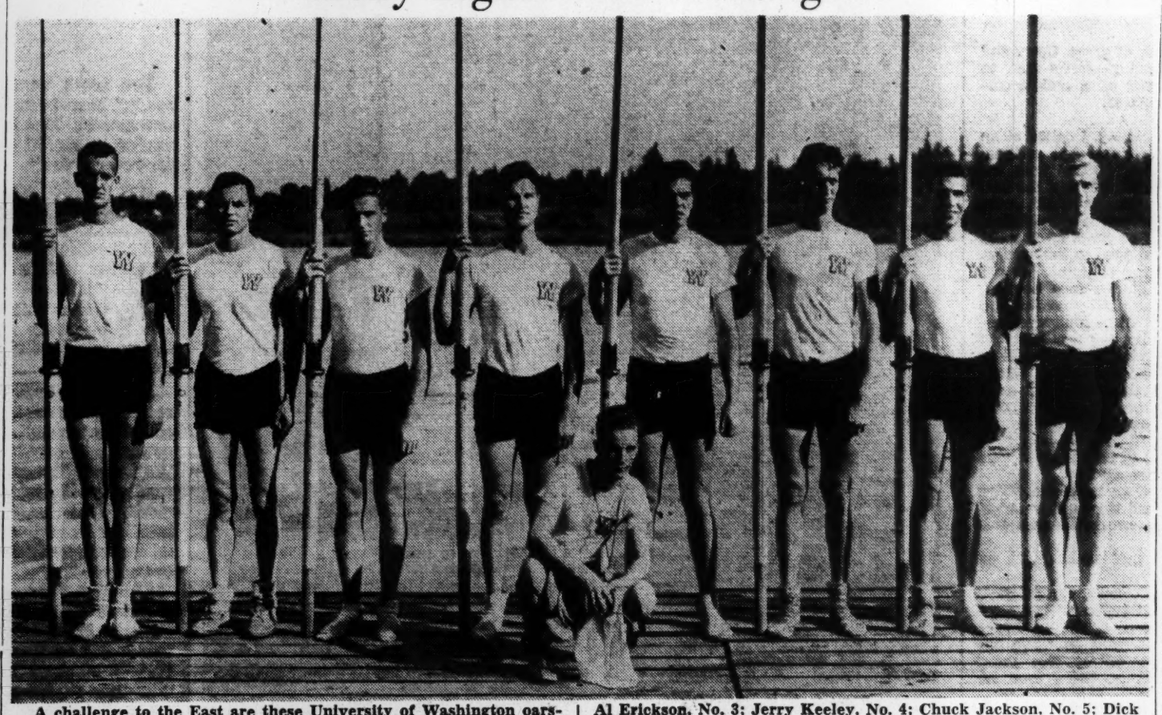
National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	28	12	.700
Brooklyn	25	11	.694
New York	22	13	.629
Chicago	20	22	.476
Philadelphia	14	20	.412
St. Louis	14	23	.378
Boston	12	22	.353
Pittsburgh	11	23	.324

Results June 4

Pittsburgh 14, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 10, St. Louis 1.
New York 5, Cincinnati 4.
Chicago 12, Philadelphia 6.

Varsity Eight From Washington



A challenge to the East are these University of Washington oarsmen who will represent the Huskies in the varsity race June 18 at the Intercollegiate Rowing Association's annual regatta at Poughkeepsie. Left to right: John Bracken, bow; Capt. Paul Soules, No. 2; Al Erickson, No. 3; Jerry Keeley, No. 4; Chuck Jackson, No. 5; Dick Yantis, No. 6; Dallas Duppenthaler, No. 7; and Ted Garhart, stroke. Kneeling in front is coxswain Fred Colbert.

Small but Powerful Husky Crews Due at Poughkeepsie

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A small but powerful Husky flotilla will sweep down the Hudson late in the afternoon of June 18, as the University of Washington varsity and junior varsity crews attempt to maintain the rowing prestige of the name "Washington."

A clean sweep of all three races at the Intercollegiate Rowing Association's Poughkeepsie regatta, such as was done by Washington in 1936 and 1937, is an impossibility this year as no freshman crew is entered. But the Huskies are setting their sights for two victories, although California, Wisconsin and the Eastern crews are determined this shall not happen.

Ordinarily the defending champions are pre-race favorites in the all-important varsity race. California won last year in the record shattering time of 18m. 12.6s. for the four-mile distance, closely followed by Washington. The Golden Bears lost to the Huskies this April in the Pacific Coast regatta, and thus once more Washington has been established as "the crew to beat."

"Why Pick on Us?"

Husky Coach Al Ulbrickson does not approve of the nomination of the Washington varsity as favorite. "Why pick on us?" says the youthful Western mentor. "We only have had one race. Look at Cornell. They've been racing all spring and haven't been beaten yet."

The Washington varsity named by Ulbrickson for the big race is exactly the same as the boat that defeated California two months ago. In it are four of last year's varsity oarsmen, four from the 1939 national championship freshman crew, and a veteran coxswain.

Stroking the boat will be Ted Garhart, who pulled the No. 4 oar in last year's frosh. The coast race this year was the young sophomore's first experience at stroke. He has never competed in a four-mile race. He has improved since the California race, but his inexperience at pacing a four-mile contest may be an advantage to other crews hoping to win.

Withstood Joking

Garhart's buddies from the frosh boat of '39 are Dick Yantis, No. 6; Al Erickson, No. 3; and lanky John Bracken, bow. Bracken's chief claim to fame last year was his gullibility at "falling for" the crewmen's version of the time-honored gag such as the one about the mechanic sending his new assistant out for a left-handed monkey-wrench.

Just before the Poughkeepsie trip last year, the senior oarsmen told freshman Bracken to go down to the railroad ticket office and "get measured for a berth." In all sincerity Bracken went to the ticket office, no doubt recalling past train trips where he had trouble fitting his six-foot-seven inch frame into a Pullman upper.

Up to the window strode Bracken, saying—"I want to get measured for a berth." The railway clerk said "Just a minute" and retired to a back room until he could wipe the smile off his face. Then he returned with a tape measure, and recorded the length.

You can imagine what happened when word got back to the shell house. But the serious-minded freshman took the jibing in fun, and proved his rowing ability with a perfect race at Poughkeepsie.

Varsity veterans in the boat are Dallas Duppenthaler, No. 7; Chuck Jackson, No. 5; Jerry Keeley, No. 4; and Capt. Paul Soules, No. 2. At the tiller ropes is veteran Fred Colbert a smart and competent coxswain.

Long Workouts

Ulbrickson has had some difficulty in getting the desired progress in workouts since the California race, for some of the boys appeared satisfied with their early showing. Gradually the Washington coach increased the tempo of the workouts, taking long 15 and 20-mile rows, until he felt the crews were ready for a four-mile racing test.

In the first time trial over the Poughkeepsie distance, the varsity looked only fair, recording a time of 19m. 40s. on still water. This was a few seconds slower than last year's trial at the same time, and it proved to the young athletes that they have much improving to do.

Although they are not going to the big race to defend the title won by last year's freshman, the 1940 frosh are still turning out, furnishing competition for the varsity.

The Washington junior varsity appears stronger than when they defeated California this spring, because of the addition of Bill Neill at No. 5 oar. Washington finished second to Syracuse last year, after winning four Poughkeepsie races in succession.

Bob Cahn

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Cream of Rookie Crop

As the big league pennant races plunge deeper into June, at least half a dozen first-year regulars hold distinguished places in the field. In the American League there are Lou Boudreau and Roy Mack, kid infielders at Cleveland; Bob Kennedy, successor to Jimmy Dykes at the White Sox far turn; Marvin Breuer, curve-ball specialist at Yankee Stadium, and Mickey Harris, the newest left-handed sensation, and Herbie Hash, of the much-discussed Red Sox mound staff.

The National League has Pee Wee Reese, the recently injured Brooklyn shortstop; Chet Ross, the latest find and left fielder of Casey Stengel at Boston, and Babe Young, Bill Terry's young first baseman at the Polo Grounds There are others scattered among the 16 major clubs, but according to gossip heard in the dugout and press box, this group represents the cream of the crop and has the best chance to be around five or 10 years from now.

Breuer Winning

Rookie pitching honors, for the present at least, must go to 26-year-old Marvin Breuer, who has won five games for the world champions—four of them in succession. On a staff which includes such established aces as Red Ruffing and Monte Pearson, the Kansas City importation had the honor of being the first man to take five. Winner of 17 games in the American Association last year, Marvin figured to work out of the bull pen for Joe McCarthy and possibly win six or eight contests. However, as the Yankees struggle to regain their footing in the American League race, the freshman is a dominating factor every fourth or fifth day.

In taking those four in a row, Breuer went the route each time and yielded only five runs and 23 hits. The White Sox, Senators and Browns managed only one run. The Tigers made two. Marvin's one bad day came early last month when he was batted out of the box by the Indians. Since that chilly afternoon, however, he has learned to pace that great curve ball of his over nine innings. And it looks now as if he will be pacing it over a period of years.

Cronin's New Lefty

Joe Cronin likes Mickey Harris, although the Red Sox manager is not working the former Scranton southpaw as often as McCarthy is working Breuer. Mickey has cooled some since his rather brilliant beginning, but he nevertheless is a real prospect and the logical replacement for Lefty Grove in Cronin's mound plans of the future. It makes no difference to Harris who is standing at the plate. He simply keeps firing away with a good curve and fair speed. He has delivered three complete efforts and won them all—against the Senators, Athletics and White Sox. In his most recent effort, facing Chicago, he had a shutout until the ninth inning. Cronin is bringing him along carefully and giving him plenty of rest between starts.

Get into a conversation with Casey Stengel and he always comes around to Chet Ross. Casey prefers to forget about some of his other athletes at the Hive and go to town on his rookie left fielder. And he has a good subject. Ross has the mechanical equipment to make an outstanding all-round player. He has everything in his favor, including an ideal build. A few critics are calling him another Joe Medwick. As a matter of fact, he looks like Joe in only one respect. He swings at a lot of bad balls. Just the same, the rangy freshman has stayed well over the .300 batting level since opening day. His defensive play, although not sensational, is satisfactory.

Second as Regular

This is the fourth year in professional ball for Ross, but only his second as a regular. He closed out the final two months of the 1937 campaign with Beaver Falls and after making a great start with Hartford in '38, missed the remainder of the race because of a leg injury. He played every inning at Evansville last year, batting .306 and driving home 111 runs.

Cleveland, in the recent past, always managed to come up with a good outfield. Now that Boudreau and Mack have arrived, Oscar Vitt has found himself a big league infield. Both boys have been surprisingly consistent at the plate. Kennedy and his great arm have taken care of the third base problem which followed Dykes for a couple of years. Reese has been a prime factor in the early drive of the Dodgers. Young, apparently, has ended Terry's lengthy search for a first sacker.

Defends Spring Football

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Spring football is conducted at Marquette University, but not because it's "fashionable."

That's Coach Paddy Driscoll's answer to the oft-flung charge that colleges stage spring football practice in defense because the others do it. Marquette's popular mentor says the out-of-season sessions are practical, and that their worth has been proved.

"In spring practice," he pointed out, "we can devote more attention to the new fellows than we can in the fall when the pressure of games is on us. Each of my four spring practices at Marquette has brought to light material that we didn't know was there."

Grads Win Two

EDMONTON, June 4 (CP)—Edmonton Grads handed Chicago Queen Anne Aces their second setback in a three-game exhibition senior women's basketball series here last night, scoring a 45-38 victory. Grads took the first game Saturday 56-34 and the final game will be played today. The Grads disband June 6 after 25 years of play.

Football Star Receives High Honor Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—Stanley Mikulka, New York University varsity football star and senior class president, was among the graduating students receiving special prizes and honors at the University's 108th Commencement this morning at University Heights.

Mikulka, president of the senior class at the College of Engineering and the University College of Arts and Pure Science at University Heights, was the recipient of the Sherbourne Vernon Damerel Memorial Prize for "scholarship and class interest" in the College of Engineering. He is also a member of Tau Beta Pi, national honorary engineering society.

Other prizes and honors were awarded to Alfred Clark, varsity tackle and School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance graduating senior, who won the Gamma Eta Sigma Trophy for high scholarship; Aaron Schottenfeld, football equipment manger last fall and University College senior and Phi Beta Kappa member, the Wortis Biological Prize for high scholarship in biology; and James MacCracken Brown, Jr., former freshman football manager, the Civil Engineering Prize in the College of Engineering.

Stanley Singer, varsity rifle team captain, was one of the two honor graduates of the R. O. T. C. from the University College of Arts and Pure Science who received his commission in the U. S. Army. Thomas K. Pickhardt and Richard J. Meisinger were other varsity rifle team lettermen commissioned as officers at the New York University Commencement.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .367; Lombardi, Cincinnati, .336.
Runs—Frey, Cincinnati, 32; Mize, St. Louis, 30.
Runs Batted In—Danning, New York, 38; Leiber, Chicago, 34.
Hits—Leiber, Chicago, and F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 52.
Doubles—F. McCormick and Werber, Cincinnati, and Medwick, St. Louis, 11.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 7; Vaughan, Pittsburgh, Camilli, Brooklyn, and Gleeson, Chicago, 4.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 14; Danning, New York, 8.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 8; Reese, Brooklyn, Whitehead, New York, and Werber, Cincinnati, 4.
Pitching—Walters, Cincinnati, 9-0; Melton, New York, 5-1.

American League

Batting—Finney, Boston, .373; Williams, Boston, .371.
Runs—Case, Washington, 39; Moses, Philadelphia, 37.
Runs Batted In—Foxx, Boston, 44; Walker, Washington, and Trosky, Cleveland, 37.
Hits—Wright, Chicago, 62; Cramer, Boston, 60.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 14; Mack and Boudreau, Cleveland, 13.
Triples—Kreevich, Chicago, Moses, Philadelphia, and Finney, Boston, 6.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, and Trosky, Cleveland, 13.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 14; Walker, Washington, 7.
Pitching—Smith, Cleveland, 5-0; Milnar, Cleveland, 7-1.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Ed Smith and Joe Kuhel, White Sox—Seven-hit pitching of Smith aided by two home runs of Kuhel whipped Yankees 7-3.

Carl Hubbell, Giants—Scored fifth straight victory by downing Reds 5-4, batting in deciding run himself with single.

Elden Auker, Browns—Pitched St. Louis to 5-3 decision over Red Sox, allowing no runs till sixth.

Wally Moses and Bob Johnson, Athletics—Their home runs helped down Detroit 8-6.

Joe Bowman, Pirates—Allowed Bees only five hits as Pittsburgh rolled to 14-2 victory.

Charley Root, Cubs—Pitched four shutout innings in relief to beat Phillies.

Ken Chase, Senators, and Al Smith, Indians—Former checked Indians on 10 scattered hits in winning first game 7-2 while Smith came back in nightcap to hold the Nats scoreless for seven innings and win 3-2.

Pete Coscarart, Dodgers—His three-run homer sparked five-run flurry in first frame as Brooklyn crushed Cards 10-1.

And Talking Of... War Effects

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tomorrow Begins Today

LONDON—What sort of legancy will the war leave with British sport when peace is restored and international athletic competition of all kinds resumed?

That is a question often asked these days. And the answer would seem to depend in no slight degree upon the extent to which the dislocation of ordinary adult arrangements here is utilized by sports administrators, active veterans and others still available for civilian purposes as an opportunity for paying special attention to the fostering of youthful talent. Meaning, in particular, that of the schoolboys of today who will be the sports stars of tomorrow.

Neglect them and Britain's post-war sport will surely be overshadowed in international competition as it was after the World War of 1914-1918. Cultivate them in the time released by the curtailment of the "grown-up" program and one effect of war may even be a raised general level of attainment in peace time.

M. C. C. to Help

Bearing this fact in mind, cricket-lovers who remember the total eclipse of English cricket in "test" matches with Australia for several years after 1918, learn with satisfaction that the Marylebone Cricket Club, parent body of the national summer game here, proposes to send no fewer than 50 teams to play against leading public schools this summer.

Whenever possible, an "Old Boy" (English for "former pupil") of the school visited, will be in charge of the M. C. C. side, and many well-known old-timers are likely to play in these games.

Thus a valuable contact with the rising generation is maintained, war or no war. As it is in the realm of track and field athletics by the decision of the clubs to send as many teams as possible into competition with the schools.

Three Classes

Indeed, you might say that catering for the schools and the services (where most of the present generation of top-class athletes are now concentrated), is the dominant consideration today in British civilian sport, whcih is the affair of three distinct classes of active participants—the "old-uns" above the age groups so far called to the colors, the "young-uns" below serving age, the people of serving age left in the "reserved" occupations, and service athletes either stationed close at hand or on leave of absence.

My own "Old Boys" Rugby football team, for example, comprises folk from all these categories—one or two being still at the school—and our opposition each Saturday has been either a similarly constituted club outfit, a Service team or a School fifteen.

Normally, the schoolboys in our ranks would have an apprenticeship to serve with a lower side before they reached the "First" and had the privilege of playing alongside, say, myself, and studying the technique with which an experienced player falls on his ear.

Opportunities

Quite seriously though, the war multiplies opportunities for youth and experience to get together. In fact, it forces them together. And to show us the potential effect of such contact, if properly exploited, on adult sport of the future, we have tangible evidence of school influence on adult sport in the past.

In connection with outdoor pastimes here, what the public schools (the more "exclusive" type of educational establishment here) do today, the other schools do tomorrow and the nation does next week. Hence—to cite an obvious example—the deep roots of the cricket tradition, which keeps countless boys off the lawn tennis court in the formative years when good style is most easily engrained. In the United States lads can start in on lawn tennis at the outset of their sporting careers. But, at the English public schools boys are practically compelled, by sentiment and tradition, to play cricket, whether they incline to it—as most of them probably do—or not.

This, if you like, is just a school affair. But its influence on adult international sport is such that, while America has always a host of up-and-coming young netmen, Britain has only a small handful, at any one time. Nearly all the best players this country has produced were cricketers first, lawn tennis players afterwards. Like Fred Perry and "Bunny" Austin. Indeed, it is impossible to name a single outstanding British lawn tennis player of any era who owed his skill to coaching at school.

Consistent Weakness

To the schools one must turn, too, for an explanation of Britain's consistent weakness in the field-event department of international track and field athletics, which contrasts sharply with Britain's consistent strength on the cinderpath. The simple and basic fact is that, while the ability to run is highly thought of in British schools, and the habit persist among good runners after schooldays are ended, field-events are not, as a general rule, taken into serious account. I can recollect one occasion when a young field-event star at a well-known public schools, and the habit persists the English Athletic Association in an important representative match and his headmaster would not give him the necessary leave of absence from a parade of the school's Officers' Training Corps.

Perhaps the clearest visual evidence of the power of school influence on a nation's sport, however, is the number of goal-posts you see in Britain today shaped like the letter H. In this case H stands for Rugger, the handling code of play to which many schools have passed over from Soccer, a game dominated here by the professional element. As a direct result of the change, amateur Soccer has greatly declined, while an enormously increased number of Rugger clubs gathers all the time more and more good players, larger and larger appreciative audiences.

These illustrations show rather strikingly, I think, that what you sow in the schools you reap in adult sport—a point with direct bearing on the present situation, in which the dislocation of adult sport leaves a large number of experienced performers freer than usual to link their activities with those of youngsters and put over the odd spot of coaching in the process.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 4

International League

Newark 7, Toronto 1.
Syracuse 6, Buffalo 5.
Montreal 8, Baltimore 4.
Rochester at Jersey City, rain.

American Association

Minneapolis 11, Toledo 6.
St. Paul 8, Columbus 3.
Milwaukee 4, Indianapolis 3.
Louisville 3, Kansas City 0.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 3, Los Angeles 2.
San Diego 4 San Francisco 0.
Oakland 1, Seattle 0.
Portland 6, Hollywood 2.

Texas League

Dallas 3-0, Houston 0-4.
Shreveport 5-2, Oklahoma City 3-7.
Fort Worth 3-5, Beaumont 2-6.
San Antonio 4, Tulsa 2 (10 innings).

Southern Association

Chattanooga 8, Knoxville 5.
Nashville 6, Atlanta 3.
Birmingham 7, Memphis 2.
Little Rock 4, New Orleans 1.

Eastern League

Hartford 11, Binghamton 1 (7 innings, rain).
Williamsport 8, Wilkes-Barre 3.
Albany 4, Springfield 0.
Scranton 7, Elmira 3.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Tommy Bridges, Detroit Tigers, fanned 10 in winning 3-0 victory over New York Yankees, first shutout of champions in 1939.

Big Three Lead

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 4 (AP)—The "Big Three" of Rhode Island women's golf, Jean Bauer of Metacomet, Helen Waterhouse of Warwick, and Mrs. Frederick Davis of Massasoit, all won first-round matches with ease yesterday as match play opened in the State title event.

Jean Bauer, medalist Monday with a 79, accounted for May Farrell of Massasoit 6 and 5. Miss Waterhouse, defending champion, turned in a 9-and-8 victory over Mrs. B. B. Fernald of R. I. Country Club, and Mrs. Davis eliminated Mrs. G. W. Harrington of Agawam Hunt 8 and 7.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Result June 4

At New Haven: Yale 1, New Haven Pros 0.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Finney, Red Sox	35	158	25	59	.373
Williams, Red Sox	37	140	35	52	.371
Danning, Giants	35	139	22	51	.367
Radcliff, Browns	39	159	20	58	.365
Lombardi, Reds	36	128	19	43	.336
Moore, Giants	32	129	28	43	.333
Walker, Dodgers	27	93	13	31	.333

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	13	Mize, Cardinals	14
Trosky, Indians	13	Danning, Giants	8
Kuhel, White Sox	11	Werber, Reds	6

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	44	Danning, Giants	38
Walker, Senators	37	Leiber, Cubs	32
Trosky, Indians	37	Lombardi, Reds	31

WHERE TO DINE

DUTCHLAND
DORCHESTER, 705 Gallivan Blvd., Route 3.
FALMOUTH, County Road, Route 28.
HYANNIS, Main and Scudder Ave., Route 28.
KINGSTON, 91 Main St., Route 3.
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704 Washington Street
632 Washington Street
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The Home Forum

Call Back Yesterday

I REMEMBER, as if it were yesterday, setting out alone on a walk into Wales. It was the spring of the year, a little before the time of full blossom, and I walked with a light heart over the Clee Hill to Ludlow. The early morning air was bright and sharp. The shadows of tall trees, thrown by the rising sun, were long; they stretched across the surface of the lane and out into the fields. I heard a distant cock crow, like a loud *reveille* it was: "Wake!" he seemed to shout.

"Wake: the vaulted shadow shatters
Trampled to the floor it spanned
And the tent of night in tatters
Straws the sky-pavilioned land."

I swung along at a good pace and I felt a rare freedom within me. Then, slowly, with a growing sense of wonder in my mind, I felt that I was about to capture and hold whatever it is that makes the world a bright fairyland. It may be that a state of loneliness—walking alone and thinking alone—almost forces a man to draw away from his everyday self and ponder over those things that he believes in his private heart; and it may be that such conduct will enable a man to build, out of his own experiences and musings, a personal philosophy with which to meet the changing circumstances of his life. But, however it may be, it was with some such thoughts as these that I walked that morning. It was, as I said, early in the morning; for I well remember that a verse of Hilaire Belloc's kept thrusting and pushing itself into my mind:

"The moon on the one hand, the dawn
on the other;
The moon is my sister, the dawn is
my brother."

* * *

On I went. I saw a farmer's boy, a lithe active youngster, striding out, taking the hill as if it were smooth level turf. He seemed unaware that I was near him. He sang in little snatches or bursts, and whistled now and then as if the words of the song escaped his memory. At last he vaulted a stile and walked with long strides toward the heathered slopes. On, still on, I went. My thoughts for a while lingered on that happy boy, for he brought to my mind the merry guide of the Shropshire Lad:

"There through the dews beside me
Behold a youth that trod,
With feathered cap on forehead
And poised a golden rod.

With mien to match the morning,
And gay, delightful guise,
And friendly brows and laughter,
He looked me in the eyes."

The farmhouses and cottages appeared smaller than I knew them to be, more trim than I had ever seen them before. Hours rolled by, the sun rose higher, and still on I went. I met men and women, boys and girls; they all wore an air of strange, yet natural happiness. A kind of Alice-in-Wonderland world it was; if old Don Quixote had come along, it would have been no surprise for me. The world, in some strange way, was a new world. The chanting of children in a little school down in a hollow seemed to me to be the singing of fairies. Lambs frisked and raced between a gentle slope and a high tussock of grass. Cows and horses in the fields stood perfectly still, so that they resembled part of a child's collection of Noah's Ark figures.

* * *

An hour or so after midday, I called at an inn. An old man, round-faced and smiling, joined me. He talked for a while with the girl who appeared to be in charge of the inn; she was hardly more than a child, with large brown eyes, two long plaits of hair hung down her back. She thanked the old man for the work he had done in the garden, then disappeared into the kitchen. The old man turned to me: a likable face he had, wrinkles spreading in the right direction and small lines all puckered about his twinkling, deep-set blue eyes. Of him, as I saw him that day, a good painter might have made a companion picture to the "Laughing Cavalier." And think for a moment what good company such a pair of pictures would be in the room of a lonely man. The old man not only looked as if he could be jolly company; he was jollity itself, full of rare rhymes, odd snatches of song and wise sayings.

"Ha, ha!" he chuckled as he spoke. "You comed up yonder hill wi' the kind o' stride a man 'ud put on if he were in search o' a bride."

I laughed and said that such might be the truth of it.

"Grand days," he murmured, "grand days—when a mon goes out searchin' for anything, anything at all! I anna bin hereabouts all my days," he went on. "I've bin out a-searchin', surree, an' o' one thing I be sartain sure—that is, there inna no land in all the country like this land—no—not in all the whole world!"

* * *

"Then you don't regret your journeys up and down the land?" I asked.

"No—surree," he said, "I dunna—oh, no. I'm on'y more sartain than I was afore that this is the best land in all the land."

He sang a few words, then hummed a lively air, beating time with a big brown hand.

"Ah," he turned to me again and smiled, a rare happy smile it was, "I were what they calls a maister man—a biggish farmer as they say—up to a'most fifty years ago. But I broke away." He chuckled and his eyes twinkled. "I broke away," he went on, "to live a bit an' work for others. Happy is him as sees his folly in his youth, surree—Happy-go-lucky! That's me."

A little song came from his lips. I wish I could recall it. All I can remember is:

"Life is over—life was gay—
I have walked the primrose way—
the primrose way."

"Aye, lad, I were a maister man," he said again, but slowly this time. "But buyin' and sellin'—loss an' gain—what are all these if all you want is happiness? Tell me, surree. You canna buy friendship at the fair, no, nor happiness neither."

* * *

That wonderful old man, that happy old man, I see him yet; and it is as if he smiles his happy smile and sings to a gay tune.

His twinkling eyes, his happy smile and his philosophy. What is the secret of his philosophy? I must go in search of him again, if only to hear him laugh and listen to his song—

"Life is over—life was gay—
I have walked the primrose way—
the primrose way."

SIMON EVANS

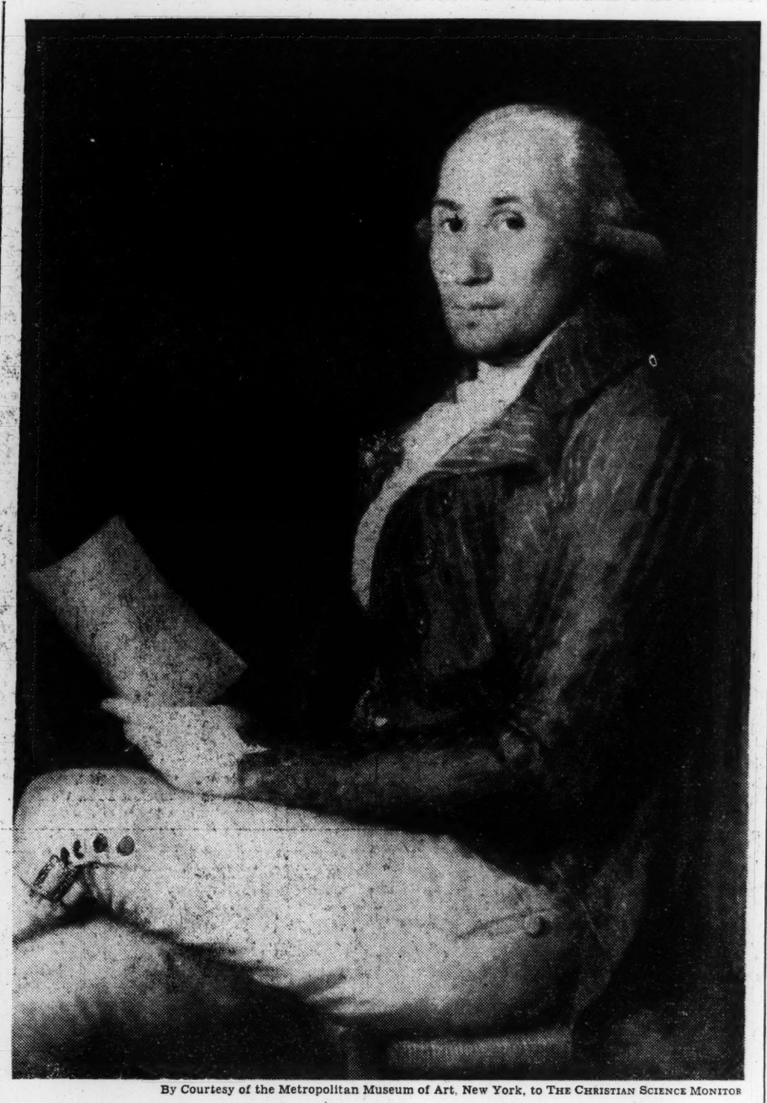
Unposted

This is the letter that never was written.
So still it lies, a seed in the soil of the heart,
Who shall know in the seed the tree with
its branches?

If in my hand I should bring you a seedling,
So little and inconspicuous, how would you
know
In winter the pillar and bough, and the
summer music?

Nor song nor seed will I spill into fragments,
Perturbing the air with sterile, premature
beauty,
But keep it quiet and still in the soil of
the heart.

CLARE CAMERON



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"DON SEBASTIAN MARTINEZ": *A Painting by Francisco Goya*

THE LIFE and career of Goya, the painter, were both stormy, for he was headstrong, self-willed and adventuresome; and he lived through a turbulent period in Spanish history. Born of peasant stock in Saragossa (famous for its fiery native sons), he began painting at an early age and worked prodigiously all his life. Goya's work expressed his own capricious and fiery temperament. Yet, looking now at the bare facts of his career, it seems conventional enough. He first supported himself by painting genre pictures and religious murals; then he was commissioned to paint canvases for the tapestry factory of Santa Barbara in Madrid; finally, in 1785, he was made court painter under Charles IV and painted all the nobility of the period.

It is with his portraits that we are here concerned. They, for the most part, differ greatly from the bulk of his work and from the outbursts and strange, vehement tendencies usually associated with the man and his art. But he was, indeed as always, truthful and realistic to the point of being frankly unflattering. No sitter escaped his sincere and lively realism. The most famous example of this is the well-known family group of Charles IV, which gives an uncompromising picture of the aristocratic life in Spain during this dark and ugly period.

Every Goya portrait is intensely alive, and none is more distinguished, yet withal realistic, than that of Don Sebastian Martinez. It is a sure and skillful work commanding respect in every way—both for the painting and the sitter. It departs from the usual sultry color of Goya in its harmony of dull blue, seen in the expertly painted, satin-striped coat, in the golden buff breeches, the pale blue letter paper, and in the subdued olive-green background. In this scheme the swarthy skin stands out richly alive against the white wig. Subdued yet pulsating with life, the portrait is exceptional for its vivid characterization which sacrifices nothing to its artistic integrity and beauty.

No Frozen Assets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR SOME YEARS, the words "frozen assets" have been frequently seen in the newspapers. This term refers to any possession or capital which is "not available for present use."

How comforting it is for anyone who finds himself without available material possessions, to realize that his true wealth—the intelligence, goodness, wisdom, and capability with which God has endowed all His children—is ever available, and readily convertible into the happiness and supply necessary for himself and others. In the kingdom of heaven there are no frozen assets.

If we ever appear temporarily dispossessed of spiritual gifts, it is because we ourselves have allowed error to persuade us that we do not possess these qualities. We may even waste many precious moments bemoaning this so-called fact, declaring that though other people possess intelligence, courage, and ability, we ourselves are utterly devoid of these valuable characteristics.

Christian Science emphasizes the profound statement made by the beloved disciple (I John 4:8), "God is love," and points out to tired and troubled hearts that omnipotent Love cannot do otherwise than supply all that is necessary for the well-being of His offspring. For the comfort and consolation of those who may be tempted to feel that they are less worthy or less intelligent than their fellows, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written on page 518 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Love giveth to the least spiritual idea might, immortality, and goodness, which shine through all as the blossom shines through the bud."

Who has not smiled at the absurd spectacle of two children who have been given similar toys, when each throws away his own gift and clutches at the toy of the other? We smile at this, and recognize that it is due to childish ignorance of the fact that each toy is a replica of the other. But are we not all sometimes equally foolish and ignorant? When the light of spiritual understanding, as revealed in Christian Science, dawns upon our consciousness, we see that, since man is made in the image and likeness of God, as the Bible declares, all men, in their true being, express the divine likeness. Or, as Mrs. Eddy so beautifully puts it on page 4 of "Pulpit and Press," "Each of Christ's little ones reflects the infinite One."

A student of Christian Science once worked in a canteen. Many times she was foolish enough to forget her new-found status as a child of God, and allowed ignorance to darken her days by constantly persuading her to think how poorly she compared with the other workers. One morning, when there was an extra pressure of work expected, the student overheard those in charge choosing special workers to meet the coming rush, and to her astonishment heard her own name mentioned. The second in command appeared equally surprised, until the other woman said, "You will find her extremely useful; I notice that she never questions orders and never stops working."

It was a very thankful but chastened worker who took her place that night. All those weeks, while her eyes had been almost enviously fixed on the obvious talents of the other workers, the Father had been bestowing upon her two precious gifts—obedience and industry—and she had never once acknowledged or been grateful for them!

Great changes will take place in our characters, great spiritual growth will unfold in our lives, when we understand, as Christian Science teaches, that there is only one Mind, and that all intelligence, love, compassion, honesty, emanate from the one perfect, omnipresent Mind, which men call God, and that these heavenly qualities belong alike to us and to our neighbors.

We should recognize the fact that these divinely bestowed possessions are ever usable, never tied up or restricted. They are equally available to the schoolboy puzzled over a new page of problems in arithmetic, to the conscientious mother anxious to bring up her children as useful citizens of the world, to the industrialist contending with some new problem of distribution, or to the statesman faced with a grave international crisis.

The divine attributes are available to all men, in all nations and races. They are ours as we understand and claim them, acknowledge them as our God-given inheritance, and refuse to let error persuade us to the contrary. Christ Jesus illustrated this fact in the words in his parable (Luke 15:31), "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

CAPITAL SIEMPRE DISPONIBLE

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

DURANTE ESTOS ULTIMOS años se hace mención en los periódicos frecuentemente de capital que por estar empleado en ciertas empresas o por otras razones "no está disponible para usos presentes",—lo que en los Estados Unidos se llama "frozen assets" (capital helado).

Cuán consolador es para cualquiera que se encuentre sin posesiones materiales disponibles el comprender que su riqueza verdadera,—la inteligencia, bondad, sabiduría y habilidad, con que Dios ha equipado a todos sus hijos,—está siempre a su alcance y se puede convertir fácilmente en la provisión y felicidad que son necesarias tanto a él mismo como a otros. En el reino de Dios todo capital es disponible.

Si jamás parecemos estar temporalmente privados de los dones espirituales, es porque hemos permitido al error sugerirnos que nosotros no poseemos estas cualidades. Hasta puede pasar que perdamos momentos preciosos lamentando este supuesto hecho, y declarando que, aunque otros tal vez posean inteligencia, valor y habilidad, nosotros carecemos por completo de estos dones preciados.

La Ciencia Cristiana acentúa la aseveración profunda del discípulo bien-amado (I. Juan, 4:8): "Dios es amor", y demuestra a los corazones cansados y perturbados como el Amor omnipotente no puede hacer otra cosa sino suplir todo lo que sea menester para el bienestar de sus hijos. Para el consuelo de aquellos que tal vez se sientan tentados a creer que son menos dignos o menos inteligentes que sus semejantes, Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, ha escrito en la página 518 de su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "El Amor da a la idea espiritual más pequeña poder, inmortalidad y bondad, que translucen a través de todo, tal como la flor transluce a través del capullo."

¿Quién no ha sonreído alguna vez al observar el espectáculo absurdo de dos niños a quienes se les han dado juguetes iguales, cuando cada uno tira el suyo y echa mano al del otro? Nos sonreímos de esto, reconociendo que es debido a la ignorancia infantil del hecho de que cada uno de los dos juguetes es una réplica del otro. ¿Pero no es verdad, que todos somos a veces tan tontos e ignorantes como aquellos niños? Cuando la luz del entendimiento espiritual, tal como se revela en la Ciencia Cristiana, amanece sobre nuestra conciencia, vemos que puesto que el hombre está creado a la imagen y semejanza de Dios, según declara la Biblia, todos los hombres en su ser verdadero expresan la imagen divina. O, como la señora Eddy lo pone tan bellamente en la página 4 de su libro PULPIT AND PRESS (EL PULPITO Y LA PRENSA): "Cada uno de los pequeños del Cristo expresa el Unico infinito."

Una discípula de la Ciencia Cristiana estaba una vez empleada en un dispensario para soldados. Muchas veces era tan tonta que se olvidó de su estado como hija de Dios, que hacía poco tiempo había comprendido, y permitió que la ignorancia obscureciera sus días, sugiriéndole el pensamiento de que era tristemente inferior a los otros empleados. Una mañana, cuando se esperaba una cantidad extraordinaria de trabajo, oyó por casualidad las palabras de las personas que estaban encargadas de dirigir el trabajo y de elegir quienes habían de ayudar especialmente durante las horas de apuro, y su sorpresa fué grande cuando notó que su propio nombre fué mencionado. La ayudanta de la directora parecía igualmente sorprendida, hasta que ésta le dijo: "La encontrará Ud. sumamente útil; he notado que no hace nunca objeciones a las órdenes que se dan, y que nunca se para."

Era con un sentimiento de gratitud, pero también de arrepentida humildad que tomó su puesto aquella noche. Durante todas aquellas semanas, mientras sus ojos estaban fijados casi con envidia en los talentos evidentes de los otros empleados, el Padre le había concedido dos dones preciosos, la obediencia y la laboriosidad,—¡y ella no había nunca sentido reconocimiento o gratitud por ellos!

Grandes cambios se llevarán a cabo en nuestro carácter y grán desarrollo espiritual se manifestará en nuestra vida, cuando comprendamos, tal como la Ciencia Cristiana nos lo enseña, que no hay más que una Mente, y que toda la inteligencia, el amor, la compasión y la honradez emanan de esta única Mente, perfecta y omnipresente, que los hombres llaman Dios, y que estas cualidades celestiales pertenecen tanto a nosotros mismos como a nuestros semejantes.

Debiéramos reconocer el hecho de que estas posesiones, divinamente concedidas, están siempre disponibles, nunca atadas o restringidas. Están al alcance tanto del niño de escuela, preocupado por una nueva página de problemas de aritmética, como de la madre concienzuda, que desea educar a sus hijos como útiles ciudadanos del mundo, del industrial, luchando con algún nuevo problema de distribución, o del hombre de estado, confrontado por grave crisis internacional.

Los atributos divinos están al alcance de todo el mundo, de todas las naciones y de todas las razas. Son nuestros a medida que los comprendamos y los reclamemos, que los reconozcamos como nuestra herencia concedida por Dios, no permitiendo al error que nos sugiera el contrario. Cristo Jesús ilustra este hecho en las palabras de su parábola (San Lucas, 15:31): "Hijo, tú siempre estás conmigo, y todas mis cosas son tuyas."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Midnight in Honolulu

The black wall of Diamond Head
Crosses the moving dark of the water.
In the secret grove of palms,
The air breathes the fragrance
Of ginger blossoms.
The hedge of night-blooming cereus
Burns with white lights like lamps.
Stars chant in the sky
With golden voices;
And beyond the beach
The bright torches of the fishermen
Dot the darkness
Like swimming comets.

M. M. M.

By Bus Through Szechuan

ON A MISTY January dawn I walked to the bus station in Chungking's western limits and in company with two dozen assorted Chinese climbed into a ramshackle carryall about the size of a station wagon. When we had assumed our positions on the narrow seats, attendants and friends of the passengers began thrusting through the windows quantities of luggage: suitcases, baskets, bedding, babies, fiddles, fireworks, thermos bottles, melons, rugs, parasols, cooking utensils, clocks, chickens, and other portables. The engine started, the car began to tremble, and gradually the paraphernalia shook down into a compact mass little more than waist-high.

In the wet gray light the bus jounced rapidly out of the city, through a jumbled neighborhood where stood the homes of the province's successful merchants and retired generals. The bleak, garish villas were scattered over a group of small bald hills, surrounded by mangy bamboos and banana trees. . . .

Beyond . . . the road climbed the side of the foggy Yangtze valley, tunneled through a ridge, and emerged on a damply sunlit region of rolling red-clay hills. Szechuan's literary name is "The Garden of the Flowery Kingdom," and as I had visited other places in China with equally charming names, I was surprised to find that this country was very much like a garden. The resemblance was not caused by flowers, of which there were few in January, but by trees and shrubs; the hills were naturally grown with a variety of decorative plants usually found in the same locality only by artificial means. There were clumps of palms and pines, cacti and willows, cedar and bamboo. Separated by clear green streams and neat fields, these tangled groves gave the country a lush, parklike appearance, suggesting one of those eighteenth-century engravings of the tropics as imagined by an artist who had never visited them.

Set among the small hills and valleys were capacious farmhouses with light plaster walls criss-crossed by weathered half-timbering which gave them somewhat the appearance of Tudor cottages. At intervals there were shrines and temples covered with crumbling orange-pink stucco. Through this placid scene the bus caromed at a hair-raising speed, leaving behind it a trail of dust, frightened animals, and laughing . . . farmers. At half-hour intervals it stopped in attractive country villages of whitewashed, blue-trimmed houses and all the passengers got out to drink tea, stretch their limbs, and haggle amiably with the crowding vendors. . . .

In the late afternoon the bus crossed a narrow green river on a barge and ascended through a white country town on the opposite shore. On the crowded main street it swerved through an arched gateway and stopped in what had once been the porticoed court of a theater, more recently used as a garage. Beside it was a one-time temple converted into a hotel. With comic complaints and much laughter the passengers untangled their numb limbs and trooped in a body into the stone-paved court of the inn; after the crowded hours on the bus, it was pleasant to be shown into a small square room where one could expand to the proportions of a small square bed.—From "Through China's Wall," by GRAHAM PECK. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

If You Go to Lompoc

THE VALLEY OF LOMPOC lies on both sides of the Santa Ynez River, which reaches the Pacific at Surf. The city is on the south bank near the coast. Mountains protect this valley on three sides from harsh winds; it is a sloping, shining place, growing on hundreds of acres about all the mustard used in the entire country, and where it doesn't grow mustard it grows sweet peas. Lompoc sends the seeds raised on these fragrant slopes all over the world. . . .

We all know the mustard plant, branchy, practically leafless, crowned with small clusters of smaller blossoms, a pale yellow, tinged with the faintest green, as the branching green stalks are faintly tinged with yellow. And the fragrance, faint, pleasant. But when you take miles of this combination, intensified too by culture of the finest, you find yourself swimming in all that delicate perfection, . . . marveling at the harmony of sky and field, murmuring silly words in an effort to say thanks for it all. . . .

Add to all that the glorious views of the mountains, the distant ocean, the pleasant old farm-houses, white and roomy, long strips of other flowers, snapdragon, stock, asters—a various list also planted for seeds—a day full of gentle sunshine, with just an occasional cloud sailing the blue and amusing itself with its shadow, doing delightful things as it slides over the acres, and believe me when I say that by the time you are in Lompoc you, like Falstaff, will be babbling of green fields, not to mention fields magicked with color.—From "Romantic Cities of California," by HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1940

Trend Toward Equality Is Seen for Railroads

American railroads have seen the "worst of public hostility" and are benefiting today from the start made toward equality in regulation of all types of transportation, declared E. L. Shaw, head of the Statistical Department of Bacon Stevenson & Company of New York, today at a Conference on Investments and Investment Banking, a part of the annual convention of the American Institute of Banking here.

"Throughout the development of this country," observed Mr. Shaw, at the Hotel Statler, "the pendulum has always swung too wide, first in one direction and then in the other. There are now indications that the pendulum, which has pressed hard against the rails for many years, has started to swing the other way."

Factors Outlined

Factors which are producing this change in trend, he listed, are:

"Public realization at last that we have too many transportation facilities; the undisputed fact that railroads are the most economical means of moving all types of freight; eventual regulation of all common carriers by a single Federal agency which appears imminent, and the fact that subsidies in transportation are becoming less popular politically."

Mr. Shaw claimed that "we often think of 'the transportation problem' as something typically American—like baseball. Actually in every civilized country of the globe, the airways, the waterways, the highways, the railways, and pipelines are fighting for tonnage. Developments abroad often throw light on our domestic problems and offer clues to their solution.

"According to Department of Commerce reports," he pointed out, "no nation in the world has been able to achieve transportation equilibrium. All peoples want the particular advantage inherent in each form of transportation, but if a choice must be made, people favor the railroads. In countries where railroads are owned by the state, the pendulum has already swung heavily against highway vehicles."

Made a Start

Mr. Shaw declared that "in this country we have made a start at least toward equality of regulation. No transportation agency has anything to sell but service. All of them price that service on what the traffic will bear. Some day," he said, "we shall have all transportation agencies, except airways, reporting to a single authority which is charged with 'fair and impartial regulation of all modes of transportation,' the establishing of a fair and equitable rate structure for all units of the industry, and the elimination of unfair and destructive competitive practices."

At another of the conferences today, which is part of the Institute's function as the educational section of the American Bankers Association, Ray A. Ilg, Vice-President of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, declared:

"If banks throughout the country will focus their attention on developing loyalty among their employees, they will have tapped the greatest potential source for new business that could possibly be uncovered.

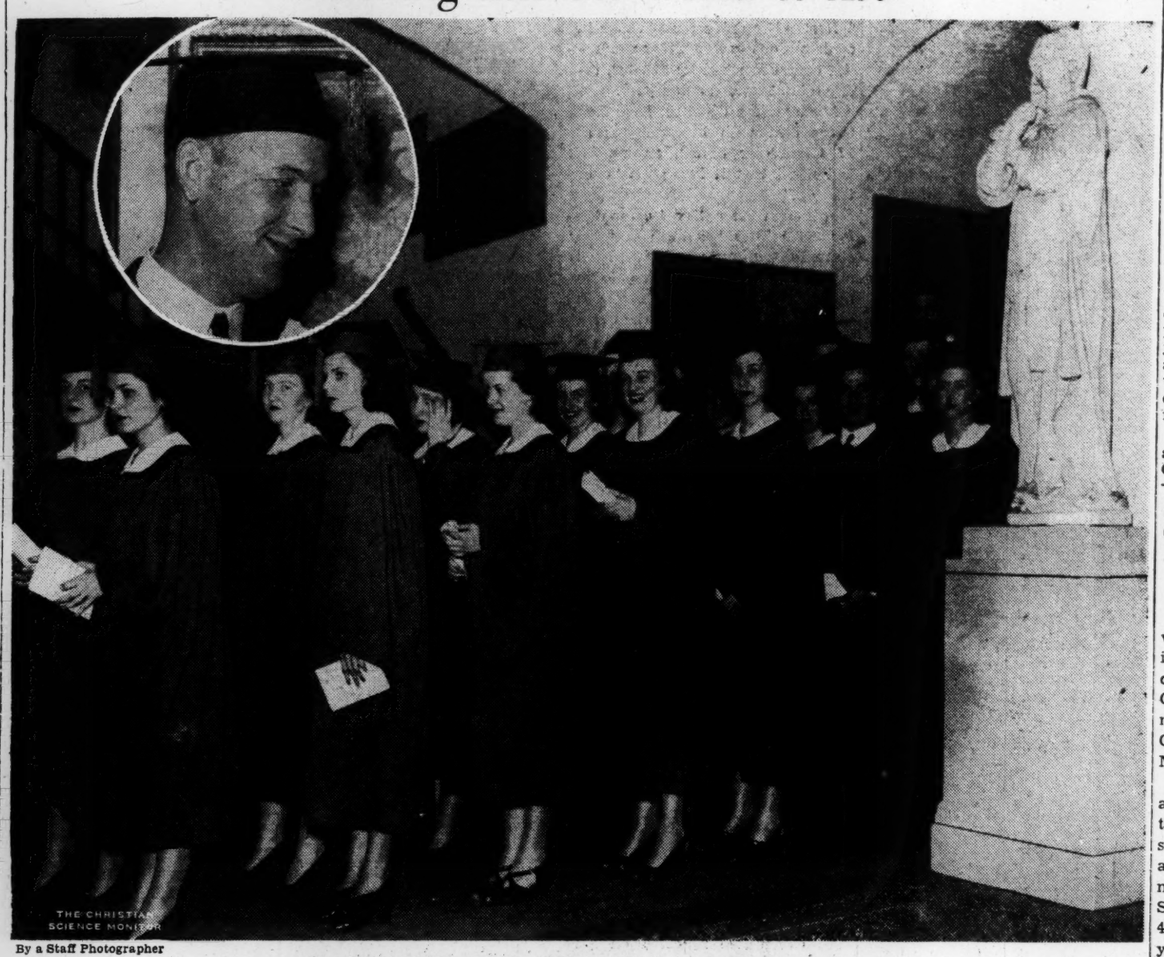
Employee Loyalty

"When we realize that the employees are the ones who contact approximately 90 per cent of the bank's customers," he added, "we can see how important it is that employees reflect a spirit of loyalty, and a spirit of enthusiasm for the welfare of their institution in all of their daily contacts."

Dale Brown, Assistant Cashier of The National City Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, defined "the art of public relations as the art of multiplying good impressions endlessly. It is not an umbrella covering everything and touching nothing, but instead it is a continuous attitude of mind which always places the interest of the public forward."

The week-long convention continues this afternoon with an outing to Nantasket Beach.

Marching Into the World of Art



By a Staff Photographer

Graduation Exercises of Massachusetts School of Art

Members of Senior Class as they entered the school hall. Inset—Gordon L. Reynolds, President of the Massachusetts School of Art and State Director of Art Education

Citizen Drive Urged To Cut Welfare Cost

An $800,000 saving in Boston's welfare bill was envisioned by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today as an Americanization project to make citizens out of aliens on the city welfare rolls got under way.

Citizenship would make these persons eligible for transfer from city welfare to old-age assistance, where the Federal Government bears half the cost and the State contributes another third. The project would be carried out jointly with the School Committee and the Welfare Department with temporary teachers conducting courses to prepare the applicants for citizenship examination.

On the Mayor's desk today was a report from Francis X. Lang, City Budget Commissioner, who, together with Welfare Commissioner William G. O'Hare, has conducted a study of the situation at the Mayor's request.

The report, Mayor Tobin said, indicated that a substantial number of welfare recipients would be eligible for citizenship.

Although only citizens above 65 years of age are at present eligible for old-age assistance the Mayor said he thought that the limit might be lowered to 60 years in the near future and that the City should be prepared.

Some circles have reported that Leo D. Walch of South Boston, whose appointment by Mayor Tobin as editor of the City Record was not confirmed, might be named Director of Americanization to supervise the project.

Sovereignty of States Urged By Baldwin as Best Defense

The sovereignty of each State within the United States, yet fused into a perfect union, is our best defense against the Blitzkrieg, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut told the 32nd annual Governors' Conference at Duluth, Minn., today.

"It would be a wonderful thing, and I think a great aid to our national defense," Governor Baldwin said, "if we were to begin now to advertise to the world that the nation that attacks the United States attacks, not one Nation, but 48. That is our strategic strength: you can not conquer America by conquering one State, or the District of Columbia, or ten States, or 20. These are the United States, but each one of our States is a sovereign entity. Now, of all times, we should not lose sight of that principle."

Governor Baldwin described the technique of the blitzkrieg as "Indian fighting with modern weapons." He explained:

"The technique is a simple one. Some point of a defensive line is attacked, burst open at all costs. Through this break pour mechanized troops, tanks, armored cars, motorcycles, supported by airplanes overhead, and when it has gotten through the break the column 'bursts,' spraying out in all directions. What you have then, if I may use the illustration, is Indian fighting with modern weapons—the very nth degree of modern weapons, yes, but Indian fighting, tree to tree and ditch to ditch and house to house, village to village and city to city. There is no centralization: the advantage all is in the opposite direction. . . .

"The blitzkrieg has demonstrated the weakness of front-line defense: where there is a blitzkrieg there is no front line. But geographic distances, here in our United States, far surpass anything in Europe. A front-line?—yes, if ever an enemy attempted our shores undoubtedly there would be a front line. But behind that front line would lie our States, and within each State its cities, and each city a strong-point. That should be our defense strategy. You may bomb Duluth, but a tremendous distance away lies New Orleans, and it does you no good to bomb Duluth if New Orleans and other cities are equally effectively organized."

The subject of Governor Baldwin's address was "The State and Its Cities." Urging both greater "home rule" for municipalities within the States and greater respect for States' rights and sovereignty, Governor Baldwin emphasized that his plea for States' rights and decentralization "is not to say, of course, that there is not a vital need for strong co-ordination."

"Now as never before," Governor Baldwin declared, "our 48 States must tie in together for mutual strength and protection. And now as never before, our federation of States must have in Washington a strong Federal government in whose judgment and policies and direction the people of our States may have the utmost confidence. The principle of federal union, however, can not and must not be discarded in favor of the strongly centralized and nationalized political structures common to Europe, which are the very things we seek to avoid.

"We must and we can prove that democracy in a Republic can organize successfully to meet any demand that may be made upon it."

Harvard's 'Depression Class' Discloses Its Fiscal Battle

Harvard's first "depression class," that of 1930, has written its record of 10 years' accomplishment—and the result is a class which, among other things, has earned the lowest average yearly income on the Harvard record, and has developed a passion for Ford automobiles.

Such is the story of 1930 as told in a volume compiled by John Cross, Class Secretary, and edited by Miss Jane Howard, Assistant Editor of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin. "The Harvard Class of 1930, Dicennial Report," as the volume is entitled, was published in Cambridge today.

The average earned income of 515 members of the class, during the past 10 years, was $3,487.

Only 193 men are willing to admit that they vote a straight Republican ticket—something of a record for Harvard graduates. Seventy are Democrats, and 247 have no party allegiance.

Partial to Fords

There are now only 476 automobiles in the garages of the men of 1930, 105 men being unable to own a car; and of those more fortunate, 153 have Fords, 44 Chevrolets, and 44 Plymouths.

"It is reasonable to assume," writes William G. Dooley, commenting on the figures, "that the incomes, occupations, and such answers are weighted heavily on the side of the more fortunate members." More than one-third of the class failed to answer the questionnaire—a number, according to Mr. Dooley, "symbolic somewhat of the 'submerged third' brought to notice politically by 'that man in the White House.'"

Although the poll was conducted before the Nazi invasion of the Lowlands, 359 men favored extension of economic support to the Allied powers in Europe. Only 133 dissented.

The same men, however, voted nearly 4 to 1 against America's entrance into the war, and refused by the same ratio to believe that there would be a danger of German invasion in case of a Nazi victory.

Several months ago the Class of 1940 answered a similar questionnaire, and a comparison of the ideas and personal habits of the two classes is being made in Cambridge.

Wellesley Popular

The young men declared that if they wanted a partner for a dance, they would go to Wellesley from preference, than Radcliffe, and possibly, as a second or third choice, to some one of several others. The Class of 1930 married Radcliffe girls: 22 of them. Vassar (200 miles from Cambridge) provided 19; Smith (nearly 100) furnished 18; and traditional favorite, Wellesley, only 15.

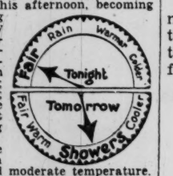
Incidentally, the Radcliffe wives are pretty good cooks, according to the husbands. But when asked whether their Vassar wives could put together a good meal: "No, but she isn't aware of it"; "She can cook in a way (no telling which way)."

Three hundred fifty-seven of the older men are married. The class of 1940 plans to marry in much larger numbers, and more quickly.

Hobbies of 1930 include athletics, boating, and books; also "doodling in telephone booths," "patching up things wife breaks"; and "making tiny violins for penguins."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and moderately warm this afternoon, becoming threatening during tonight followed by showers or thunderstorms during tonight; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 60's; Thursday showers; gentle to moderate south to southwest winds, becoming westerly Thursday.

For Friday: There is some indication of fair weather and moderate temperature.

Maine: Cloudy with local showers tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer in the southwest portion.

New Hampshire: Local showers tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer in southeast portion tonight, not so warm Thursday.

Vermont: Cloudy with local showers tonight and in south portion Thursday; slightly cooler Thursday and in extreme northwest portion late tonight.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with local showers tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler in the northwest portion Thursday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Local showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest winds over south portion, gentle variable winds tonight becoming moderate fresh southwest on Thursday over north portion; partly cloudy tonight and Thursday with local showers Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	86	New Orleans	78	86
Chicago	74	89	New York	74	91
Denver	56	79	Norfolk	70	87
Helena	53	70	Philadelphia	72	91
Kansas City	69	83	St. Louis	72	88
Los Angeles	60	70	San Francisco	53	67
Miami	81	84	Washington	73	92
Minneapolis	54	74			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. T.
B—Maximum, June 4.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:50 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet. Thursday, 12:23 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet Light all vehicles by 8:47 p. m.

Schools Move To Compel Full Salute of Flag

As a result of the finding of the United States Supreme Court on Monday that an obligatory flag salute in all public schools is constitutional, officials in several Massachusetts communities are taking steps to bring disciplinary action against children refusing to participate in such exercises.

In Brockton today, five children, members of families affiliated with a religious sect whose teachings forbid participation in the flag exercises, were suspended from school for refusal to salute the flag. Superintendent of Schools John L. Miller said he would give them a week in which to return and take part in the flag salute.

Efforts to close the Jehovah's Witnesses' private school in Saugus may soon be made by the school committee there, it was learned. There are at present 17 pupils attending the school, which is operated in the home of a member of the sect.

It was felt that the Supreme Court's decision may result in a further influx of children of Jehovah's Witnesses, who may be expelled from schools in this State.

The school is under the direction of Miss Cora Foster, a former Saugus school teacher who was discharged because she would not participate in the flag salute with her pupils.

Declaring that Saugus was becoming a "nest" for children of Jehovah's Witnesses who refuse to salute the American flag, George A. McCarrier, member of the School Board, declared, "It seems to me that some action must be taken to get these children back in the public schools where they can receive their education under proper conditions."

He said he believed the State Department of Education would soon express an opinion as to what attitude shall be taken by all school committees in regard to the flag salute cases.

Students of Art Hear Plea To Safeguard Inner Defenses

"No problem now facing the American people is more vital than that of making the American people realize that democracy is threatened on two fronts, internal as well as external," Dr. Alexander Brin, editor and publisher of the Jewish Advocate and member of the State Advisory Board of Education, told members of the graduating class and guests attending commencement exercises of the Massachusetts School of Art today.

Nothing must be left undone, he said, to make America impregnable against external aggressors but at the same time the character and morale of the American people must be bulwarked and strengthened.

"We must build 'a Maginot line of faith' in our way of life, which entitles all human beings to enjoy a free, secure and creative social existence. An enlightened citizenship, contented and happy, can do more to safeguard our Nation than the most powerful army, navy, and aviation branch of service. We must concentrate our energies upon the creation within the Nation of an invincible will for enduring peace; upon making democracy work here at home, so that the United States can set an example to the world in peaceful and democratic living.

"We must stand in favor of the religious life, to live and practice the eternal fundamentals: justice, mercy, kindness, humility, self-control, peace and love."

Speaking on "Safeguarding the Inner Defenses of Our Nation," Dr. Brin exhorted his listeners to have faith in America's future and destiny, and appealed to the graduates to regard themselves as trustees and guardians of the ideals and principles upon which the United States was founded, and to help prevent the development of fifth column movements in this country.

They were urged to maintain a sane sense of values which shuns mass hysteria and the forces of cultural destruction, and to have a deep regard for those basic concepts of the integrity of human life.

Participating in the exercises, which were held in the auditorium of the school at 370 Brookline Avenue, were the Rev. Charles O. Farrar, Dr. Royal B. Farnum, class '06, Vice-President, Rhode Island School of Design; Dean Mary Edna Murray; and President and State Director of Art Education Gordon L. Reynolds.

New Goodwin Drive for Safe Driving Opens

A prediction that the number of automobile accidents in Massachusetts will be reduced when drivers realize that they will loose their drivers' licenses if found at fault in an accident was made today by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

The Registrar revealed that nearly 60 members of the Massachusetts Police Chiefs Association has agreed, at Mr. Goodwin's suggestion, to submit to the Registry recommendations for suspension of licenses of any driver found at fault in a collision. Mr. Goodwin said immediate action would follow the recommendation.

Mr. Goodwin added that cities such as Cambridge, New Bedford, and Fall River, where the plan has been in effect for at least a year, are leading the country in their class in traffic safety.

Registrar Goodwin also predicted that the license suspension plan will stop "phoney and crooked insurance claims."

At the same time, Mr. Goodwin announced that he had suspended the license of Arthur Venuti of Medford and Frank P. Blassi of Revere, who were recently acquitted in the Chelsea District Court of charges of driving under the influence of liquor.

Mr. Goodwin explained that Mr. Venuti was brought before the Chelsea Court on the complaint of the Revere Police.

"Two officers saw Venuti driving his car and took him from behind the wheel," Mr. Goodwin said. "They said he was very much under the influence of liquor. Blassi was sitting in the back seat and according to the police he was also under the influence of liquor.

"When the case was first heard in the Chelsea Court, Blassi took the stand and testified he was driving; and a bench warrant was immeditely ordered against Blassi. Later, the case was tried before Judge Frank D. Crowley, and although he said the case looked suspicious, he acquitted both. In order to stop drunken driving, the courts must do their share," said Mr. Goodwin.

'Give Allies U.S. Arms': Murphy

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 5 (AP)—Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire told interviewers today he thought the United States should give all its planes and artillery to the Allies immediately and replenish our supplies later.

"We should give everything to the Allies now when it is needed," Governor Murphy declared, "and then call in Henry Ford and William S. Knudsen (President of General Motors), and tell them to replenish our stock. They could do it."

The New England Republican leader, here to speak at Webster College commencement exercises, asserted this Nation is in no more danger of invasion "than in the days of Abraham Lincoln."

Generally subscribing, however, to the objectives of President Roosevelt's defense program, the Republican Governor said the Nation could produce new armaments in ample time. This country, he added, should dictate the policies of South American countries "in insuring a united defensive on this Hemisphere."

Yankee Division Host Arriving

Members of the Yankee Division, the colorful 26th of the American Expeditionary Force, will converge on Boston tomorrow for the 21st annual convention of the Yankee Division Veterans' Association.

Not since the memorable parade which followed the return of the Division from France in 1919 has Boston had opportunity to see the Yankee Division on review. On Saturday afternoon a brilliant parade through the downtown streets, in which 15,000 persons including 3,000 YD members are expected to march, will remind many Bostonians of that heart-warming April day 21 years ago when New England's finest returned from France.

There will be about 2,000 official delegates to the Convention, it was reported at YD Headquarters today. Together with the families of delegates and unregistered members of the YD who are expected to come to Boston the total number arriving for the three-day session is expected to reach 10,000, it was stated.

The first session will convene at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at Convention headquarters in the Copley Plaza Hotel. Following the opening exercises greeting from the Commonwealth and from the City of Boston will be extended by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, respectively. Appointment of a resolutions committee and reading of the usual reports will occupy the rest of the opening session.

Friday's meeting will start at 10:30 a. m., at which time amendments to the Association's Constitution and other business will be considered. It is anticipated that resolutions declaring the YD position in the present world crisis will also be introduced. There will be a military ball at the Copley Plaza in the evening.

Election of officers for the ensuing year and selection of a convention city for 1941 will receive attention of the Convention on Saturday morning. A fife and drum corps contest among musical units of children of YD veterans will be staged on the Common during the morning.

Jerry D. O'Leary, National Commander, will preside at the Convention sessions. The Convention Committee is headed by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole with Col. William J. Keville as Vice-President. Other officials are Benjamin James, General Chairman; H. Guy Watts, Secretary; Albert M. Pacifici, Treasurer, and Harold J. Smith, Judge Advocate.

Sailings Listed Of Italian Liners

Two sailings of Italian liners from New York in the latter part of June were announced today by Harold J. Feistel, resident manager of the Italian Lines in Boston.

The Rex is listed to leave Naples on June 11 for New York, leaving that port on its return trip June 27. The Augustus is scheduled to sail from New York two days later.

Mr. Feistel said he had received no orders to cancel bookings, and that he would continue to advertise the sailings until he received further orders.

Alcohol Chief Named

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt has reappointed Wilford S. Alexander of Connecticut as Federal Alcohol Administrator, subject to Senate confirmation.

Housing Plans Studied

Tentative plans for a $2,500,000 low-cost housing project which, if adopted, will be Boston's seventh, were announced today by John A. Breen, Chairman of the Boston Housing Authority.

The housing units, enough for 500 families, would be built in the South End area where a building collapsed last night, he said.

Appraisers have scouted the area for the past week, continued Mr. Breen, in order to determine what price the Authority can offer for the land. Plans for the project are still tentative because Government regulations require that the Authority pay less than $1.50 a square foot.

Current assessments for the property are above this figure, Mr. Breen said, adding that it was not yet certain that they can be reduced.

The buildings would be constructed in the area bounded by Malden, Harrison, East Brookline and Mystic Streets.

Four housing projects are already under construction in Boston, one is complete and another still in the planning stage. Oldest of the projects is that known as Old Harbor Village in Dorchester, with more than 1,000 apartments.

Projects in Charlestown, Mission Hill, Lenox Street, and South Boston, when completed, will provide homes for 5,300 families. The last, recently planned, will be located in Jamaica Plain, costing $2,721,000 and accommodating 400 to 500 families.

A Clerk's Job in 1860

Although today's working conditions may be more onerous than a 30-hour week of the future will entail, most workers today should feel happier with their present lot after reading the following 1860 rules unearthed by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., on its eightieth anniversary of its Chicago store:

"The store must be open from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. the year round.

"The store must be swept; counters, shelves and showcases dusted; lamps trimmed, filled and chimneys cleaned; pens made; doors and windows opened; a pail of water, also a bucket of coal brought in before breakfast (if there is time to do so), and attend to customers who call.

"The store must not be opened on the Sabbath unless necessary and then only for a few minutes.

"The employee who is in the habit of smoking Spanish cigars, being shaved at the barber's, going to dances and other places of amusement, will surely give his employer reason to be suspicious of his integrity and honesty.

"Each employee must pay not less than $5 per year to the church and must attend Sunday School regularly.

"Men employees are given one evening a week for courting and two if they go to prayer-meeting.

"After 14 hours of work in the store, the leisure time should be spent mostly in reading."

The rules were read today by Ray A. Ilg, Vice-President of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, in telling of "The Employees' Part in New Business Development," at the annual convention here of the American Institute of Banking, at the Hotel Statler.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Errol Flynn in "Virginia City." 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. Also "My Son Is Guilty." 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Man Who Wouldn't Talk." 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. Tomorrow: "Blondie on a Budget," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. Also "My Son, My Son," with Brian Aherne.

Exeter—
"Strange Cargo," starring Joan Crawford and Clark Gable. 3, 6, 9:10. Also "Double Alibi," with Margaret Lindsay. 2, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: "My Son, My Son," with Brian Aherne. Also "Star Dust," featuring Linda Darnell.

Fenway—
"Dark Command," with Walter Pidgeon, Claire Trevor and John Wayne. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also Ray Milland and Ellen Drew in "French Without Tears." 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye, Don Ameche and Henry Fonda. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee and Cordell Hickman.

Fine Arts—
The Vienna Choir Boys in "Symphony in the Mountains." 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:40. "Information Please." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"If I Had My Way." 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7, 9:55. Also "Girl in Room 313." Tomorrow: Anna Neagle and Ray Milland in "Irene." Also "Earthbound," with Warner Baxter and Andrea Leeds.

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Metropolitan—
James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Torrid Zone." 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Fugitive From Justice," with Roger Pryor. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30. Tomorrow: Edward G. Robinson, Ann Sothern and Humphrey Bogart in "Brother Orchid." Also "Flight Angels," with Virginia Bruce.

Modern—
"Typhoon," with Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50. Also "Opened by Mistake," with Charles Ruggles. 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"Waterloo Bridge," with Robert Taylor and Vivien Leigh. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Dark Command," with Walter Pidgeon, Claire Trevor and John Wayne. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also Ray Milland and Allen Drew in "French Without Tears." 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye, Don Ameche and Henry Fonda. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee and Cordell Hickman.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Saint Takes Over," with George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 4:15, 7:15, 10:05. Stage show: 12, 3:05, 6, 9.

State—
"Waterloo Bridge," with Robert Taylor and Vivien Leigh. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 1:45, 5:10, 8:30. Tomorrow: Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier in "21 Days Together." Also Hugh Herbert and Constance Moore in "La Conga Nights."

Scollay—
"Typhoon," with Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7, 9:40. Also "Opened by Mistake," with Charles Ruggles. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 5:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Holland—Before the War," "Gateway to the Northwest," "Silent Wings," "Impersonations from Mae West to Charles Laughton." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
Official war scenes of actual combat; Disney's Donald Duck; Information Please; Our U. S. Air Force; A Modern Musical; Dixie Travels; and 30 minutes of news. 10 a. m. until midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Gangs of Chicago," with Lloyd Nolan. 11 a. m. 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:10. Also "It's Love I'm After," with Bette Davis. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 6, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. Also "Disorderly Conduct," with Spencer Tracy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Little Old New York," with Alice Fay and Fred MacMurray. Also "Private Worlds," with Charles Boyer and Claudette Colbert.

Uptown—
"Dr Cyclops" with Albert Dekker and Janice Logan. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Also "Stardust," with Linda Darnell and John Payne 1:10, 4, 7, 9:55.

University—
Irene Dunne and Richard Dix in "Cimarron." 2:30, 5:50, 9:15. Also Burgess Meredith in "Spring Madness." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" starring Raymond Massey. Also Shirley Temple in "The Bluebird."

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—

French Military March from the "Algerian" Suite — Saint-Saens
Second Movement, Andante cantabile, from the Fifth Symphony — Tchaikovsky
To a Water Lily — MacDowell
Prelude and Fugue on "Dixie" — Weinberger
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem — Sibelius
Divertissement — Ibert
Songs by the Emmanuel College Glee Club
Theodore N. Marier, Director
American Symphonette No. 2 — Gould
Sheep and Goat — Guion
"Washington Post" March — Sousa

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Chinese Art by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Margaret Kurkjian, pianist. 2:45.

Lottery Case Of Dr. Deacon Nears Jury

Arguments in the $20,000,000 lottery case of Dr. Frank Deacon, former United States Army reserve officer in Chicago, began this afternoon in Boston in Federal District Court before Judge George C. Sweeney. The case is expected to go to the jury tomorrow morning.

Dr. Deacon was indicted with 71 men and women last August, charged with participating in a lottery swindle known as the Will Rogers Memorial Hospital Lottery. The Chicago doctor, head of the hospital, is the only one of the 71 defendants who have been arraigned, to plead innocent of the charges. One woman, Mrs. David Rice, Superintendent at the Hospital, has not yet been arraigned.

Testimony ended this morning with the Government's cross-examination of the defendant who consistently denied statements of other Government witnesses allegedly conecting him with the lottery ring.

Dr. Deacon said that he did not know until January, 1938, that Abraham Zimmerman, head of the ring, and Albert White, with whom the doctor had had dealings, were the same man. Dr. Deacon and Mr. White entered into a contract to benefit the Hospital by conducting a contest, the nature of which was not disclosed.

The Government yesterday introduced two checks dated in October and November, 1937, signed by Zimmerman, but entered in the Hospital's books under the name of White. Jackson J. Holtz, attorney for the Government, sought to discover whether Dr. Deacon gave the checks to the bookkeeper with instructions to enter them under White's name, or whether they were given to the bookkeeper by Mr. Rice.

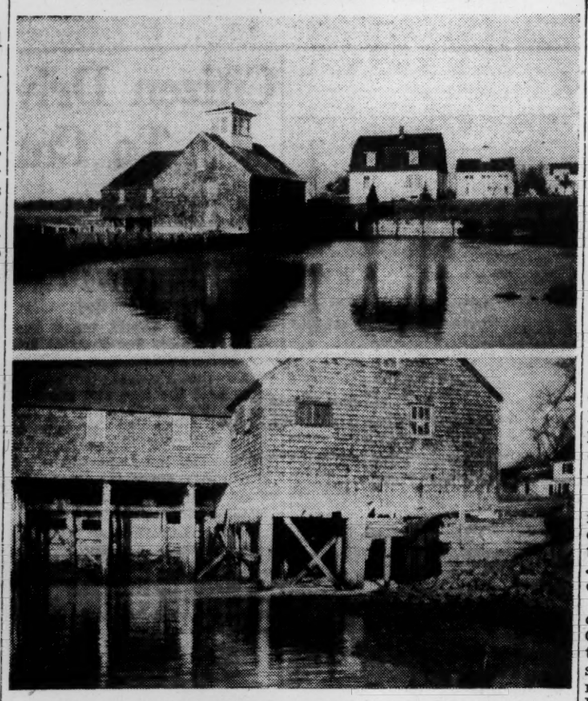
Two U. S. Vessels Make Test Cruise

Two new naval vessels, the aircraft carrier Wasp and destroyer-tender Dixie, left Boston Harbor today.

The Wasp, seventh plane carrier to join the Navy, with a crew of 1,200 officers and men, left for a one-day "familiarization" cruise in Massachusetts Bay. The carrier is expected to leave on its "shakedown" cruise within the next two weeks.

The Dixie, first of five new auxiliary vessels to be constructed for destroyer repairs, left on its official trial run off Rockland, Maine, A floating repair-shop, the Dixie is built to care for six destroyers simultaneously.

Worked Two Centuries



Faithful Tide Mill Quitting Only for Lack of Work

Upper: Perkins tide mill and mill pond, Kennebunk River, Kennebunkport, Maine, built in 1749. Lower: Under the mill, at ebb tide, the waters impounded by the dam during flood tide are released to turn the stones that grind the grist.

Kennebunkport's Old Tide Mill Retiring to Become Tearoom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine—The old tide mill on the Kennebunk River has ground its last grist.

For nearly two centuries the flood tides have been imprisoned in the little mill pond on Long Creek—an arm of the River above Kennebunkport—by the dam Tristram Perkins built in 1749. Now the upper and nether millstones are to stop turning, the last grain will slide through the hopper, and the ebb and flow of the tide will be just another part of the natural phenomena. A mill will have become a tearoom.

Tristram Perkins' descendants left the building much as the old settler built it. There has been very little need for change. Huge granite blocks have easily withstood the attack of nearly 200 years, floor timbers and beams are those placed there in 1749, so are the hackmatack knees, browned by the years, which support the beams. Salt water still flows in a rush of bubbles and foam to attack the turbine which progress insisted must replace the old mill wheel.

The millstones were replaced in 1890, and the replacements are still called the "new" stones, good for another century. Installation of the stones caused the only stoppage for any considerable period that is recalled in the mill's history. The mill is known as the oldest continuously run tide mill in the United States.

Actual grinding operations depended upon the tide, and while waiting for the next surge of salt water the miller bagged the meal and flour, prepared it for delivery, or repaired grain bags. The latter is as simple as darning stockings, according to the last miller, James C. Perkins. "I pull the sack over the board as if it were a darning-ball," he explains, "put on my sailmaker's 'palm,' and proceed to fill in the hole with thread."

When the mill was at its peak, there were 425 horses in town, the big livery stable just below the mill was in full swing. Today there are only 50 horses in Kennebunkport. Mr. Perkins, however, has been busy every day during the four hours of the ebb tide, and it is only lack of grain to grind and lack of demand for grist that are causing the mill to suspend operations. The mill and the miller are as capable as ever.

'Over the Top,' Red Cross To Keep Up Drive

Boston, its drive for $300,000 in contributions to Red Cross war relief oversubscribed by $28,000, today set out toward a new goal.

Metropolitan Chapter, local Red Cross unit with headquarters at 17 Gloucester Street, announced last night that it had gone "over the top."

Although the national campaign for $10,000,000 has been doubled since Boston began its drive, local officials thought it inadvisable to double the local quota. Instead, it has been announced that the drive here will continue all week to allow those who have not yet contributed to do so.

Confidence that Boston would of its own volition double the original quota, bringing local contributions to $600,000, was expressed today by J. W. Farley, General Chairman of the drive. He said:

"We are fixing no definite new quota for the Boston Metropolitan Chapter. But we know that double the amount originally sought is sorely needed for relief of Allied refugees. We ask the people of Boston therefore to fix their eye on the figure of a double quota and through their generosity seek to approach that goal as closely as possible.

"If Boston, without a definite goal set in the renewed campaign can closely approach the $600,000 desired or perhaps reach it, it would be a glowing tribute to Boston generosity that should be blazoned throughout the country."

Nazi Controversy In Boston Grows

With a representative of the Dies Committee reported on his way to Boston to investigate the action of a member of the staff of Dr. Herbert Scholz, German Consul, in notifying the Boston Traveler that the Consulate "in the future must refuse to give your paper any information in whatever matter it may be," the controversy promises to spread to the floor of Boston City Council as well as diplomatic circles in Washington.

City Councilor Maurice H. Sullivan, of Brighton, it was reported today, will introduce a resolution at next Monday's session calling upon the Secretary of State to demand from Berlin the recall of the Consul as persona non grata.

City Councilor Sullivan has been a vigorous critic of dictators. In last Saturday's issue of the "City Record" he was quoted as referring to Stalin and Hitler as "two international gangsters . . . the Monster of Moscow and the Beast of Berlin."

'Labor' Approves

Egan

Indorse Red Cross Efforts

Nicholas P. Morrissey, President of Massachusetts American Federation of Labor, gives his indorsement of relief fund drive to Lawrence Coolidge, Vice-Chairman of campaign. State A. F. of L. Secretary, Kenneth I. Taylor, looks on with same sentiments.

White Fund Plans Considered

The trustees of the George Robert White Fund will meet "very shortly," to consider in detail all the projects proposed at the trustees' hearing yesterday as suitable for financing with the $1,250,000 accumulated surplus in the fund.

The money, according to George Robert White's will must be used on "projects of public utility and beauty" which the city would not in the ordinary course of events provide. There will be no early decision as to how the accumulated surplus will be applied, the Mayor indicated.

At yesterday's hearing a large number of projects were proposed among which were game gardens for adults, public bath houses and showers, municipal broadcasting station and more health units. These projects had not been urged prior to yesterday's meeting.

Other projects suggested include a municipal stadium, youth center, and a natural history museum.

Aid to Allies Urged By Smith Faculty

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 5 (AP)—Ninety-four members of the Smith College faculty and administrative staff have petitioned President Roosevelt to give the Allies "an outright gift of food and materials of war" and "such aid as is within our power, short of sending armed forces across the Atlantic."

The communication was signed by Dean Marjorie Hope Nicolson, Mary Ellen Chase, novelist and Professor of English, and Hans Kohn, Professor of History, among others. The signers said they numbered "nearly half the total faculty."

"This gift," said the petition, "will cost us much less than a later war with the malignant forces which we may have to meet, should dictatorship emerge triumphant from the present struggle." It added that "the future of freedom and the ideals of democracy depends upon the success of the Allies."

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course we haven't the faintest idea as to how you feel about the subject of lawn mowers and garden tools (if at all!), but we find that we react much better to them all if we're all dressed up for the occasion. In clothes that will take it. Work gloves, to begin with, such as those Kreme Skin gloves from The Farm and Garden Shop at 39 Newbury Street (where they have the best looking gardening baskets, both for weeds and fruit and vegetable gardening), or from The Original Thread and Needle Shop at 671 Boylston Street. And a pair of sturdy slacks topped by a gay plaid shirtwaist blouse. Worn tucked in, or out. In fact, if you're really serious about the business, it's better to leave the blouse out in the first place, for real action brings it out anyhow, and that saves getting it mussed. You can get these at Kennedy's . . . which is at the corner of Summer Street and Hawley.

Naturally, you don't have to come within miles of a hoe or a rake to wear them; for there are always plenty of other uses for those faded blue denims. While you're painting your boat, for instance. And a few drops of paint thither and yon only serve to make things look all the more businesslike. The slacks cost $1.95, and you can get good looking jackets that are long enough for you to push your hands down into their spacious pockets, for $2.25. There's also a color called "skipper blue" and even scarlet, if you wish to be a bit different this year. For that matter there are also denim shorts for $1.85.

An attractive Outdoor furnishing

Speaking of work . . . only tends to remind us all the more of our leisure moments; if any. So we just naturally think of the most comfortable thing around. And that's Gilchrist's sun chaise lounge that you can truck around all over the place very easily. On account of because it's equipped with wheels. Arm rests, an innerspring mattress and everything. And lots of colors in the simulated leather covering. Red, brown, green, and blue are a few of them. All for something like $17.95! And if this isn't enough to intrigue you into calling Hubbard 9400, which is their Telephone Shopping Service number, then you might also take into consideration the fact that the whole thing suddenly opens right up and out flat into a bed. And when you remember where you had to put Uncle Oscar last year when he heard there was a cool breeze down at your house, and headed in that direction . . . perhaps you'll think more favorably of adding this affair to your outdoor furnishings.

This hammock Will please father

Fortunate indeed is the household whose lot of land has been taken care of by nature (or somebody with lots of forethought, maybe) so that there are two trees, so located, that a comfortable string hammock can be swung in between. For, although we'll admit you don't see many of them nowadays, they're still something that guests head for, the minute they see one! However, modern manufacturers, realizing that lots of people haven't got even one tree, to say nothing of two, have fixed things up so that we moderns can still enjoy the luxury of a swing. And Paine Furniture, right opposite Hotel Statler, helps things along by carrying them. They're The Vagabond hammocks that consist of good strong khaki canvas, swung on a heavy green steel frame. And it can all be moved by you yourself to any part of the porch or lawn that you may desire! Furthermore, it'll all fold right up so that you can carry it along to the beach or your next picnic. Incidentally, papa might think more fondly of beach picnics if he had one of these comfortable hammocks to land in after he'd gathered driftwood. And that, of course, brings us right up to the subject of Father's Day. So why not "The Vagabond" as a gift? For $8.95, which we understand is a special price.

P. S. By way of a new place to eat once in a while, you might try the Cafe de Paris, which is not only at 165 Massachusetts Avenue in town, but out in Brookline at 299 Harvard Street. The lunches are most reasonable, and so are the dinners.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Annuity Sponsors Start Drive in N. E.

Launching of a membership drive in New England by the General Welfare Federation of America has been announced by Joseph Merrill, President of the Boston Center.

The Federation is sponsor of the so-called General Welfare Act, known at this session of Congress as H. R. 5620. This bill would amend the Social Security Act to provide a guaranteed Federal annuity of not less than $30 a month at 60 for every American citizen. Its advocates believe it can be financed by a 2 per cent gross profits tax with an exemption on the first $60 a month or $720 a year.

If this tax brings in more than enough to pay $30 a month after expenses of administration are paid, sponsors of the bill say that the balance will be pro rated to all eligible beneficiaries up to $60 a month. All funds above that amount will go to the general fund of the United States Treasury to keep down the national debt, it is stated.

Over 180 members of Congress have already signed a discharge petition Mr. Merrill said.

Pardons Granted To Two Canadians

Full pardons were granted to Adelarde and Zepherin Dube, of Amesbury, today by the Massachusetts Executive Council to prevent their deportation to Canada.

The two brothers were sentenced to 30 days in the Lawrence House of Correction on June 9, 1934, for larceny of junk valued at $5.

They left the United States and then returned, which made them liable to deportation under a legal technicality which states that a crime committed prior to date of entry makes an alien deportable.

Friends of the Bride —please note!

She'll get half a houseful of wedding presents, of course! Silver and glassware and blankets and home-making helps of all sorts. Grand gifts—just what she wanted!

But, she'll get some "white elephants," too—things she doesn't like and won't ever use. Don't let your gifts be in *that* group. Choose them with her needs and wants and interests in mind. Ask *her* for suggestions if you want to be certain-sure to please.

You'll find other good suggestions right in The Christian Science Monitor—in the advertisements. The stores are eager to help you find just the right thing, always—whether you're buying for the bride, for your family, for the house, or for yourself.

It pays to follow the advertisements closely, every time you pick up this paper. *They're here to help you make the right selections at a real money saving!*

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Boston Red Sox-St. Louis**	"Song Stylist"
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**Browns baseball game,**	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	**Jim Britt, announcer**	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	**Boston Red Sox-St. Louis**	"Console Capers"
4:00 **Lecture Hall**	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	**Browns baseball game,**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	**Jim Britt, announcer**	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama.	**Boston Red Sox-St. Louis**	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	**Browns baseball game**	Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	**Mexican-U. S. Relations**	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Red Cross talk	Gus Steck's Orchestra	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.,	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Chamber Music
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	**European news**	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 **Burns and Allen:**	The Revelers; orchestra,	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:45 **comedy; music**	Mike Powers, interview	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news.**	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Ben Bernie and All	"Midweek Function":	**Hollywood Playhouse:**	"Sheep and Goats	Housing talk
8:15 the Lads	swing recordings	**dramatization**	Club": R. Huey, m. c.	Montana Cowboys
8:30 "Dr. Christian":	"What Would You Have	Plantation Party: vo-	**'Where Are You From?':**	"Let's Dance"
8:45 drama; War news.	Done?" quiz program	calists; orchestra	**Dr. Henry Lee Smith**	"Home on the Land"
9:00 **Theater: comedy;**	"The Green Hornet":	**Fred Allen Show: Merry**	**Address by John D.**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 **music; Conrad**	mystery drama	**Macs; Portland Hoffa;**	**Hamilton**	Arizona Rangers
9:30 **Nagle, D. Dudley**	This Man's Army	**Allen Art Players; in-**	W. Williams, comment	Arizona Rangers
9:45 **in "Under Cover"**	This Man's Army	**terview; orchestra**	"Serenade for Strings"	American Legion speaker
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	**European news**	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 "Musico": song title	"Front Line Headlines"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Mario Chandler's Orch
10:30 guessing game	Network sports	Kay Kyser's College of	**32nd Annual Governors'**	Billy MacDonald's Orch.
10:45 **Gov. James, Penna.**	Network sports	Musical Knowledge	**Conference**	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00 News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; Weather	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Joe Green's Marimba Or
11:30 "Midnight Swing	"The Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Club"	"The Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 **"Barbecue"**	Gene and Glenn: songs	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 **News;** weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	**News Here and Abroad**	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30 Popular Music	variety program with	"Portia Blake": drama	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	Rakov and his Orchestra	"Kate Hopkins": drama	Rhythms	Studio speaker
9:00 "Heap o' Livin'"	News; Mildred Carlson	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Music; news	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club": or-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	chestra and soloists	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Melody Time"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Midstream": sketch	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother": sk.	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	News Service	"Request Serenade"
11:15 "Life Begins"	Animal Rescue League	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Waltzes of the World"
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Poultry talk	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather: Musicale	"The Guiding Light"	Riverboat Shuffers	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	**"Monitor Views the News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	**Eleanor Roosevelt**	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Hits and Bits"	Legion of Safety
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Notebook": Musicale	hold talk	Sports Matinee	"Pappy, Ezra, Zeke"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Tony, Juanita, Buddy	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	Vernon Roy Kingsley,
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Mastersingers	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	baritone
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	**U. S. Marine Band**	"Valiant Lady": drama	"It Happened in 1915"	Rollin C. Smith, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	**U. S. Marine Band**	"Light of the World"	Interviews	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Boston Red Sox-St.**	Choir recital
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	**Louis Browns baseball**	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	**game, Jim Britt, an-**	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	**nouncer**	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
4:00 Natural science talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	**Boston Red Sox-St.**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	**Louis Browns baseball**	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	**game, Jim Britt, an-**	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	**nouncer**	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 M. Loring, songs	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour"	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Chamber Music
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	**John B. Kennedy, news**	Golf roundup	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop": inter-	Monologues	Vocal recital	Lawrence Welk's Orch	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:45 views	Robison's Buckaroos	"Confidentially Yours"	Lawrence Welk's Orch	Studio speaker
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket":	**Musical Americana:**	"Mr. District Attorney":	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	"Fireside Time"
8:15 questions; answers	**guests; orchestra**	dramatic sketch	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	Arizona Rangers
8:30 "Strange as It	Dorothy Thompson, talk	"I Love a Mystery":	Sports Writers' Quiz	Arizona Rangers
8:45 Seems": war news	'Singin and Swingin"	dramatic sketch	Sports Writers' Quiz	American Legion speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Harry Root; De Emmett	**"Good News of 1940":**	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 teur hour	Bradshaw talks; music	**music; comedy**	**Comment From London**	
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	**Tristram Promenade Sym-**	**Rudy Vallee; Maxie**	Morton Gould's Orch	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 teur hour	**phony Orch.; vocalist**	**Rosenbloom; orchestra**	Morton Gould's Orch	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	**European news**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 "Public Affairs"	Lyric Singers	**Bob Burns; Suzanne**	News Service	Don Meredith's Orch
10:30 **The World Tonight**	"Tropical Moods"	**Fisher, soprano; John**	"Concert Revue": Henry	California Ramblers
10:45 Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch	**Payne; orchestra**	Weber's Orchestra; vo-	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00 News; sports	News; weather	News Service	calists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	**"Music You Want"**	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch	**"The Blue Beetle";**
11:30 Midnight Swing	**"Music You Want"**	**Wendell Wilkie on "Why**	Leo Reisman's Orch	dramatization
11:45 Club	"Music You Want"	**Are You Unemployed?"**	Leo Reisman's Orch	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Thursday, June 6

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, June 6

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."

7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American and World Affairs: Dr. William Y. Elliott, Harvard, Chairman.

8:00 p. m.—"Rambles in Literature," A. Bertram de Mille.

8:30 p. m.—"Better Photography."

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—"Through Woman's Eyes." DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJB, 15.20 meg., 19.7 m.

Budapest—7:35 p. m.—News Summary. HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Light Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Paris—9:30 p. m.—News in English. TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB, 11.84 meg., 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52 meg., 31.51 m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—"Around Italy With Music": Song Selections. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Political Cabaret. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

New Films for Boston Screens

A second week is announced at the State and Orpheum for "Waterloo Bridge," with Robert Taylor and Vivien Leigh in the principal roles. The story is a tragic romance of a British officer and a ballet dancer, and is based on the play of a number of seasons ago by Robert E. Sherwood. Likewise continuing for a second week is "The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady."

At the Fine Arts "Symphony in the Mountains" arrives today, bringing the Vienna Choir Boys to the screen in a combination of romance and music against a Tyrolean background. The film, which is a pre-Anschluss Austrian production, gives the boys the roles of mischievous schoolchildren, who have something to do with the romantic problems of their teacher. They are to be seen participating in winter sports as well as rehearsing for a nativity play and taking part in a hotel concert. Among the adult players are Fritz Kampers, Heli Finkelzeller, Ferdinand Mayerhofer, and Hans Holt.

At Keith Memorial

Anna Neagle and Ray Milland share the star roles in "Irene," which heads the double bill beginning Thursday at the Keith Memorial. The cast includes Roland Young, Alan Marshall, May Robson, and Billie Burke. The film is based on the musical comedy of the same name. Among the songs to be heard are "Alice Blue Gown," "Irene," "Castle of Dreams," and "There's Something in the Air."

"Earthbound," the companion feature, relates to the murder of the hero early in the story and then shows him through the rest of the film as a specter gliding through doors and stone walls, visible to the audience but not to those in the narrative. Warner Baxter has the role. Andrea Leeds is his widow, who seeks to unmask the man guilty of the crime and clear the man unjustly accused.

At the Metropolitan

"Brother Orchid," which comes Thursday to the screen at the Metropolitan, finds Edward G. Robinson again in the role of a gangster. The plot is based on a magazine story by Richard Connell. Lloyd Bacon directed, and the cast includes Humphrey Bogart, Ann Sothern, Ralph Bellamy, Allen Jenkins, and Donald Crisp.

The companion film will be "Flight Angels," dealing with the problems of an ace pilot assigned to teach girls to become airline hostesses. Virginia Bruce, Wayne Morris, Dennis Morgan, and Jane Wyman are among the players.

At Paramount and Fenway

"Lillian Russell" and "The Biscuit Eater" will be the double bill at the Paramount and Fenway starting Thursday. Both pictures have been seen previously at the Metropolitan. The cast for "Lillian Russell" includes Alice Faye, Don Ameche, Henry Fonda, Edward Arnold, Leo Carrillo, Warren Williams, and Weber and Fields. In "The Biscuit Eater," the players are Billy Lee, Cordell Hickman, and Helen Millard. The story is about a hunting dog and two boys.

At RKO Boston

A summer policy of two feature films and short subjects starts tomorrow at the RKO Boston, with Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier, and Leslie Banks in "21 Days Together" as the chief feature. The plot seems to be a combination of the triangle and melodrama, involving a murder and the dilemma of the man responsible for the crime when another is placed on trial.

"La Conga Nights," the companion film, is described as a comedy drama with music and dancing. Hugh Herbert, Dennis O'Keefe, Constance Moore, Armida, and Joe Brown are in the cast.

At Trans-Lux

"Fifth Column Squad" will head the bill at the Trans-Lux beginning Friday. The story has an English background and the plot is concerned with efforts to discover Fifth Column activities and protect the development of a military plane. The case includes Barry K. Barnes, Roger Licesey, Basil Radford and Joan Marion.

The co-feature, "The Black Room," stars Boris Karloff in another of his horror melodramas. Marion Marsh and Katherine De Mille are among the players.

At South Station

The program of short films at the South Station beginning Friday will include the March of Time on "War in the Mediterranean," travel films of Canada and Colombia, Ed Thorgerson Sportlight on New England sailing craft, "Television Preview," two color cartoons, and a Walter Catlett comedy.

At the Telepix

"Raiders Over England" heads the program at the Telepix starting Friday. Other short features to be shown will include a Charlie Chase trip "South of the Boudoir," slow motion studies of plant life germination, Pete Smith cartoons, a visit to French Canada, and half an hour of newsreels.

Foreign Commerce Club Holding Annual Outing

Lower State Street and other sectors of Boston's shipping district took on a holiday appearance this afternoon, as the majority of executives and officials took time out for the second annual outing, dinner, and golf tournament of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc.

Golf was played at the Weston Golf Club, and the outing and dinner were held at Seiler's Ten Acres, in Wayland. Joseph H. Shuldice, Chairman of the Committee, arranged a large array of prizes for the winners of golf matches, and other events.

N. E. Is Getting $11,000,000 Naval Defense

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—New England's share in expenditures for naval defenses to date is about $11,000,000 in appropriations voted since last August or expected to be approved at this session of Congress.

This amount does not include $3,242,000 spent at various naval shore establishments, under relief and public works programs between 1938 and 1940, Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts, was informed today by Navy officials.

Mr. Bates, a member of the House Naval Committee, said actual appropriations to date totaled $8,261,000 for Navy Yards, torpedo stations, training stations and submarine bases in the New England area as well as the Quonset Point, R. I., Naval Air Base.

In pending appropriations bills another $3,500,000 is allocated to New England, Mr. Bates said, of which $2,073,000 is for the New London, Conn., submarine base; $732,000 for the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard; $490,000 for the Boston Navy Yard; and $200,000 for a new explosives building at the Naval Torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

Projects authorized, but not yet appropriated for, include $250,000 for the Newport torpedo station.

Park Department Plans Concerts

With the removal of the old band concert shell from the Charles River Esplanade to Memorial Park in East Boston, The Boston Park Department today announced an expanded summer program of band concerts, some of which will be given for the first time in Memorial Park.

The shell was removed to its new location during the winter to make way for the construction of a larger shell for outdoor concerts on the Esplanade.

The Park Department announced that there would be no Saturday concerts on Boston Common this summer but that Sunday concerts would be held June 8 and 15 from 6:30 to 8:30. Every weekday excepting Saturday there will be WPA music at the Parkman Bandstand from 12 to 2 p. m.

In East Boston, Sunday concerts will commence June 8 and continue through Sept. 15 from 3 to 5 p. m.

On Tuesday and Thursday nights, concerts will run from 7 to 9 until Sept. 12, at the East Boston shell.

N. Y. Training Ship Arrives in Boston

With 172 cadets aboard, studying for berths in the U. S. merchant marine, the Empire State, training ship of the New York State Merchant Marine Academy, arrived in Boston today, scheduled to take part in Sunday's celebration of National Maritime Day. Sunday has also been proclaimed Port of Boston Day by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

The training ship, on its annual summer cruise, was compelled to forego its usual transatlantic trip and is restricted to this hemisphere. After a short stay here, the Empire State will leave for the West Indies and Central America. The Empire State will be open for public inspection on Sunday.

Gold Star Mothers Ask for Aid to Allies

By a Staff Photographer

Officers in Two-Day Session at Parker House

Left to right: Mrs. Mae Cushman of Los Angeles, National First Vice-President, Mrs. G. Walter Williams of New Bedford, Mass., National President, Mrs. Emma Balcom of New York City, National Second Vice-President

Prompt, Generous Aid to Allies Is Urged by Gold Star Mothers

Every possible economic aid should be given to the Allies by the United States, according to prominent officials of the American Gold Star Mothers, meeting in their national four-day convention at the Parker House.

No expense should be spared in lending prompt and generous assistance, in the opinion of Mrs. G. Walter Williams of New Bedford, National President of this organization of women who lost their sons in the last war. Mrs. Williams had only one reservation. She said, "I feel the United States should do everything possible for the Allies—except send our boys over."

As to the extent of material aid, Mrs. Williams would place no limits on it. "We should not put money in the balance with lives," she declared. "or hesitate at the cost after we have decided what should be done."

Tobin Pays Tribute

In extending the official greetings of the City of Boston to the Gold Star Mothers, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin paid tribute to the important contribution of American motherhood as represented in this group. "The supreme sacrifice" in the World War was theirs, he said.

"In this terrible controversy," continued the Mayor, "we all have sympathies but we know where our sympathies lie. Our first duty is to America and the power of American young manhood. We must never permit any nation, no matter how powerful, to commit any indignity against our flag. No controversy is our controversy until such time as the dignity of the American nation is offended."

Election of new officers will take place at the closing session on Friday, Mrs. Emma Balcom of New York City being the other candidate for the office of president. On that day, also, the time and place of the 1941 convention will be decided. New York and California seem to be rivals for the honor.

Registration for the conference began yesterday, with executive board meetings, a memorial service in the afternoon, and a reception and entertainment in the evening. The convention opened officially yesterday. Thomas A. Quinn of Cambridge, State Commander of the American Legion, was the principal speaker at the reception which took place at the Parker House. Mr. Quinn urged the Gold Star Mothers to petition their Congressmen for speedy action on national defense, and expressed considerable criticism of the administration for too much "investigation" and too little activity on preparedness measures.

Guests of Mayor

The Gold Star Mothers were guests of Mayor Tobin at luncheon today, Mrs. Tobin acting as hostess. On Friday a luncheon will be given them by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, with Mrs. Saltonstall as hostess.

Among the special guests who were greeted at the convention this morning by the National President, Mrs. Williams who presided, were: Mrs. Ruth Cotton, State President of American War Mothers, and mother of Joseph Cotton, President of the Massachusetts Senate; Mrs. Isabel Green, of the Women's Relief Corps; Mrs. Bessie Hanken of Lynn, representing Ida Cohen, National President of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary; Mrs. Irene Hurley, Past President of the V. F. W.; Mrs. Anna Daniels, representing the Jewish War Veterans Auxiliary; Mrs. Elly Wigget, Disabled American War Veterans Auxiliary; Miss Jennie C. Collins, Department President of American Legion Auxiliary; Mrs. Anna Guertin, Department President V. F. W.; Mrs. Emily Squires, New England President of Word War Mothers; Mrs. Mary Wardrop, Department President New England War Mothers; Mrs. Elizabeth Giblin, organizer of Massachusetts Gold Star Mothers.

Vermonters Join Move For Aid to Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—A Vermont branch of the national "Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies" has been organized here with Paul D. Moody, President of Middlebury College, as State Chairman and Prof. Waldo H. Heinrichs as State Secretary.

The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, whose National Chairman is William Allen White, editor of the Emporia, Kan., Gazette, is urging the following immediate four point program: 1. To make available to the Allies as many planes as may, in the opinion of the President, be released now without impairing our national defense; 2, To make available $100,000,000 in order to give aid from American surplus stores to refugees in the war zone; 3. To stop the export of all war materials which might find their way to aggressor nations; 4. To take all other necessary measures, short of war, to give the fullest support to the Allies

Members of the Vermont Committee are being chosen as rapidly as possible to represent cities and towns throughout the State. The Committee has already received written or telephoned indorsement of the program from the local post of the American Legion; George Mead of Middlebury, State Commander of the United Spanish War Veterans; 23 members of the Middlebury Rotary Club; 113 members of the faculty, officers, and employees of Middlebury College, and many other individuals in town and in other parts of Addison County.

Loyal Legion Elects

Major Gen. Malvern-Hill Barnum, U. S. A. (Retired), of Brookline, has succeeded Col. William Innes Forbes of Philadelphia as Commander-in-Chief of the Commandery-in-Chief of The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

C. I. O. Wins Last Major Plant of G. E.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 5—The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations won the last major plant of the General Electric Company to come under collective bargaining, as eligible employees voted about 2 to 1 for the union in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Votes were cast yesterday morning in the plastics division here, and the polls in the main plant were open until 6 p. m., the votes being counted after that.

The actual vote was 2,723 for the union and 1,322 against it, with 4,461 eligible to participate in the voting. This is the second largest majority given the U. E. R. M. W. by General Electric workers. Fort Wayne, Ind., gave it the largest majority of about 3 to 1.

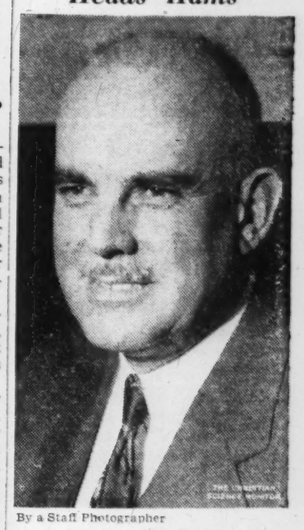
The vote for the C. I. O. union climaxes more than two years of organizational activity by the United Electrical group, mostly under one organizer, Robert Davis. This was the first NLRB election held in Pittsfield for any industry, the only other C. I. O. union recognized here being the Berkshire Woolen local of the Textile Workers Union of America.

New Haven Case Set for June 27

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today ordered oral arguments for June 27 on petitions for reconsideration of its plan of reorganization for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Center of controversy over the Commission's reorganization plan is the future of the Old Colony Railroad. The I. C. C. made no provision for inclusion of the Old Colony in the reorganized New Haven system, nor for its reorganization independent of the New Haven.

Heads 'Hams'



By a Staff Photographer

George W. Bailey

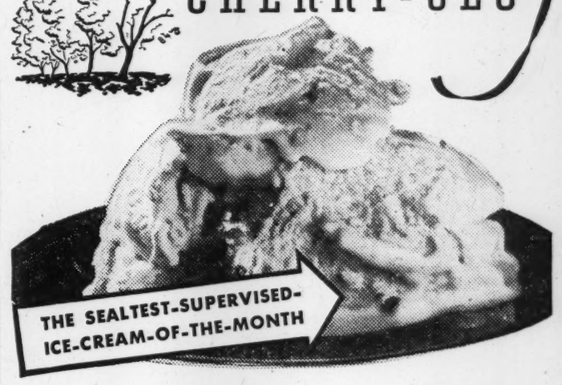
President of American Radio Relay League and International Amateur Radio Union

Gourd Society Members Meet Soon at Arboretum

The New England Gourd Society plans to hold its final monthly meeting of the season at the Arnold Arboretum on June 15.

Shaker Glen House
BUILT IN 1804
WOBURN, MASS.
Luncheons and Dinners
Served in early New England setting. Atmosphere second only to our food.
Come and enjoy the old murals painted in 1810 by the famous Rufus Porter.
Plan to visit us when you visit Lexington and Concord. 1/8 of a mile from the intersection of Route 3 on Route 128.

Taste its fresh Orchard Sweetness!
CHERRY-GLO



HERE's cherry-orchard sweetness . . . and flavor-sparkle . . . captured for you in cool, smooth Sealtest-supervised Ice Cream. You'll delight in its cherry-vanilla flavor blended with rich, pure cream and other fine ingredients. Ask for it at your neighborhood dealer's.

FRO-JOY Sealtest ICE CREAM
Sealtest-supervised
Hear the Sealtest Radio Program with Rudy Vallee every Thursday night over NBC Red Network, 9:30 to 10 P. M., E. D. T.
THIS COMPANY AND SEALTEST, INC., ARE UNDER THE SAME OWNERSHIP

New Hampshire's Heritage Of Libraries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 5—The State of New Hampshire has been doing much to make itself known as "The Land of Scenic Splendor" but it could well be known as the State of Libraries. Not only was the first free library in the Nation established in this State and the first free library supported by public taxation, but today the 235 cities and towns that make up the State have 249 free public libraries.

It was at Dublin, N. H., in 1822 that the first free library in the United States was established. It was supported by voluntary contributions. A few years later at nearby Peterboro, the first free public library supported by public taxation was established. Today there are actually more libraries than cities and towns. This is explained by the fact that some towns with more than one village have more than one library.

Actually 225 of the 235 cities and towns have free public libraries. In addition the State Library Commission has one bookmobile carrying reading matter into areas somewhat removed from libraries and a second such portable library is being furnished by private interests. In many cases the amount of money available for library support is small, but the State Library Commission works with these libraries in making their money go as far as possible.

Progress on Bridge

The new $3,000,000 Maine-New Hampshire bridge that will speed up the flow of traffic along the coast of the two States is expected to be completed and ready for use by Labor Day. This new structure over the Piscataqua River is being built by a Bridge Authority set up by legislative action by the two States, It is being financed by both States by a 55 per cent loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and a 45 per cent grant from the Public Works Administration. As a toll bridge it is expected to be self-liquidating.

Four miles of new highway, a stretch starting about two miles south of Portsmouth on the Lafayette Highway and running through to the Lafayette Highway at Kittery, is also being built. This will eliminate through traffic from Portsmouth and will end the heavy flow over the present drawbridge there. Summer traffic at this point has long been a problem. It is not uncommon for traffic to be tied up for a mile at this point when the drawbridge is raised. And even when the drawbridge is not up, this has been a slow point for the movement of traffic.

Hurricane Timber

The 18-month hurricane timber purchasing activities of the New England Timber Salvage Administration have been completed. A summary of the activities in New Hampshire show that the purchases included 415 million board feet of logs, which included 30,000 cords of pulpwood. This represents the bulk of the better timber felled by the hurricane but it should be remembered that private operators have also taken much hurricane timber out of the woods.

H. Phil Brandner, director of the Timber Salvage Administration for New Hampshire, says that very little merchantable timber has been left in the forests. The salvaging of hurricane-felled timber involved operations on approximately 600,000 acres of land or a tenth of the area of the State. The fact that timber purchasing has been terminated does not mean that the program of cleaning up from the hurricane has been completed.

Twenty new saw mills are just starting operations cutting the logs into lumber under government contracts. These mills plus the 12 that had been in operation are providing employment for about 250 men.

In addition, the fire reduction program is still in progress. When completed this will include, among other things, the cleaning up of 100-foot-wide strips along 3,704 miles of roads, streams, and communication lines. This is expected to be extremely important as it is said that much unmerchantable timber that now lies in hard-to-get at points will never be removed and will constitute a fire hazard for some time.

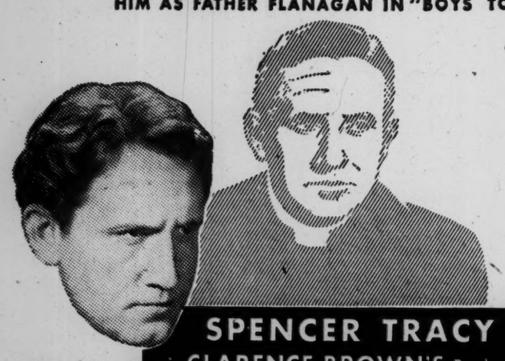
The Week in New Hampshire

State-Employed Legionnaires' Holiday

American Legionnaires in the employ of the State will be granted a holiday on Sept. 24 when the American Legion holds its annual convention parade in Boston, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall disclosed recently in a letter to Legion officials.

AMUSEMENTS

Remember...
HIM AS FATHER FLANAGAN IN "BOYS TOWN"?



SPENCER TRACY
in CLARENCE BROWN'S Production
"EDISON THE MAN"
is even more human!
Watch for him in this new M-G-M hit!

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION — RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — ROCKEFELLER CENTER
HELD OVER — Second Week
IRENE DUNNE • CARY GRANT
"MY FAVORITE WIFE"
RANDOLPH SCOTT • GAIL PATRICK
A Leo McCarey Production • Directed by Garson Kanin • An RKO Radio Picture
"CAVALCADE OF ACADEMY AWARDS"—A Warner Bros. Short Subject
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "SALUTE TO SUMMER"—a gay and colorful musical pageant beneath June skies . . . produced by Leonidoff. Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Erno Rapee.
FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE • Phone Circle 6-4600

"LILLIAN RUSSELL"
Alice FAYE • Don AMECHE • Henry FONDA
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St.

BOSTON CONCERTS
SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT AT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
SUNDAY, JUNE 9
REQUEST PROGRAM
All Tickets On SALE 2 WEEKS in ADVANCE

NEW YORK (STAGE)
"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

"★★★★"—BURNS MANTLE, Daily News
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY and THE THEATRE GUILD present
ALFRED LUNT and LYNN FONTANNE in ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
THERE SHALL BE NO NIGHT
ALVIN, West 52 St. Evgs. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

BOSTON (MOVIES)
EXETER KEN 7067
Brian Aherne—M. Carroll in "MY SON, MY SON"
Linda Darnell—John Payne in "STAR DUST"
Closing June 8 for the Summer. Reopening in September.

YANKEE CLIPPER
Daily Cruise to PROVINCETOWN
LEAVE EDISON WHARF, 474 ATLANTIC AVE., Near So. Station
Sails at 10 A. M.
$2 ROUND TRIP WEEK DAYS
SUNDAY $3.00
Call HANcock 2323

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Bring your financing problems on your new home or on renovations to your present home to our officers. They will be glad to talk with you.
ELIOT SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1864
165 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass.

Sunshine Laundry
BLANKETS
give added service when cleaned by our painstaking methods.
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8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

MONS. LOUIS
Coiffeur de Dames
of
PARIS and BOSTON
Formerly on Newbury St.
will be as usual at Hyannis after June 17 and will be pleased to meet old and new patrons.
CENTERVILLE RD., HYANNIS
Route 28
HYANNIS 1141
Now Associated with Elysée Salon
49 WEST STREET, BOSTON

Filene's BOSTON
UNDERWEAR SHOP
THIRD FLOOR
Through June 10,
Our Fifth Annual
SALE
of Filene's Own
SLIPS
"there is no substitute for silk —no compromise with quality"
• New 4-gore pure dye silk crepe silk slip that will not twist, ride or sag!
• 23-inch seam to seam, loose SHADOW PANEL.
• GUARANTEED SEAMS. Action-back. Elastic loop straps.
• Found "LUXABLE" by Lux Laboratories.
SIZES—SHORT 31½ TO 43½
REGULAR 32-44
TALL 32-44
WHITE—PETAL PINK
NAVY OR BLACK

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) . . 700,000
Previous day's sales 409,800
1940 volume to date 112,519,600
1939 volume to date 97,979,115

Stocks Drop On News From War in Europe

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—Depressed by developments of the battle in northern France, traders sold stocks off by as much as 3 points today.

Transactions were hesitant toward the final hour and were at a rate of only about 700,000 shares for the full session.

Leaders on the downturn included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, National Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Caterpillar, Douglas, United Aircraft, Martin, Owens-Illinois, Eastman, du Pont, Westinghouse, American Smelting, Kennecott, American Woolen, International Paper and Union Pacific.

It was noted that the movement in steels, metals, and wools was exactly opposite to earnings reports and short-range prospects, indicating the market's complete absorption in the European struggle.

Moving lower in the curb were Aluminum, Dayton Rubber, Babcock & Wilcox, Humble Oil, and United Shoe Machinery.

Bonds Under Pressure

The bond market encountered increased selling pressure as the session wore on today and in the last hour declines were more numerous than gains.

The group of specialties which gave the market its principal support in the forenoon held up well, however, and gave up only a small part of their gains. In contrast, the morning losers of fractions in some cases extended the loss to a point or more.

Launching of a new German offensive against France appeared not to disturb the foreign dollar group to any extent, although some of the Italian issues appeared a bit soft. Japan 6½s and Taiwan Electric Power 5½s were among the best gainers, while lower prices were taken for German 7s and Australia 4½s.

Corporate issues in demand at gains of fractions to a point or so included International Mercantile Marine 6s, Central New England 4s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Armour 4s, and American Telephone 3¾s.

Unchanged or slightly lower were International Hydro Electric 6s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Porto Rican American Tobacco 6s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

U. S. Governments again showed little variation in price with trading in this group extremely quiet.

Aviation Corp. Buys Small Aircraft Unit

NEW YORK (AP)—The Aviation Corporation announced it had bought, for about $230,000 worth of its own stock, the Barkley-Grow Aircraft Corporation of Detroit, which makes all-metal twin-engine planes.

The purchase price was 42,000 shares of stock, the last quotation on which was 5½.

The Aviation Corporation owns the Stinson Aircraft plants at Nashville, Tenn., and Wayne, Mich.; and the Williamsport, Pa., Lycoming Airplane Engine and Propeller plant and Spencer Heater and Boiler plant.

Barkley-Grow will be operated by the corporation's subsidiary, the Aviation Manufacturing Corporation, plans to be announced later.

Wheat Prices Drop 3 Cents in Chicago

CHICAGO, June 5 (AP)—Wheat prices fell about 3 cents a bushel today to the lowest level since May 18, July contracts touching 78½, the lowest quotation at which trades can be made under present rules.

After this break, due largely to uneasiness over the new German attack, the market steadied and showed some rallying power. Part of the early loss was eliminated.

Trade in other grains, except corn, was virtually at a standstill because most quotations were at the minimum levels permitted by rules established after the collapse of grain prices that followed the German invasion of the Low Countries.

Allied Currencies Are Lower Today

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—Allied currencies declined today in the wake of reports a new German drive in France had started rolling.

Turnover in the foreign exchange market was slim as operators waited for further news from the war front.

Sterling lost 1 cent in relation to the dollar to $3.19 and the French franc .007⅞ of a cent to 1.80⅜ cents. The Canadian dollar dipped .18¾ of a cent to 78.31¼ U. S. cents.

The market for the Swiss franc was disturbed by reports the neutrality of Switzerland had been violated by aircraft. The unit declined .02 of a cent.

More Steel Used Per Family

NEW YORK — Approximately 2,295 pounds of finished steel were used for each American family in 1939, the American Iron and Steel Institute has estimated. The apparent consumption per family last year was almost 70 per cent more than the total for 1938, but substantially below 1937, 1929 and several other years.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	53½	53	53½	— ½
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ¾
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
27½	16½	Adam-Millis (1)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
19½	13	Addressog (1.40)	2	13	13	13	— ½
58⅛	36¾	Air Reduc (1a)	3	38	37¼	37¼	— ⅞
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y27
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	35	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	6	6	6	M'y29
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	12	6⅛	6	6	— ⅝
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 3
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	18	19⅛	16¾	18	—1¼
12¾	7	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 3
182	136	Al Ch &Dye (6)	5	142	141½	141½	—1½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid(.80)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	M'y28
16¾	10¼	Allied Mills(¾e)	5	10⅜	10	10	— ⅝
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	2	5	4⅞	5	
73⅞	55	Allied Strs pf(5)	2	55	55	55	M'y28
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	5	24½	24	24	— ¼
10	11¼	Alpha Cem(½e)	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y28
58½	38½	Amerada Cp(2)	1	40¼	40	40	— ⅛
21	12⅛	AmAgCh(.30e)	1	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
75	41¾	Am Airlines	2	51¼	50¼	50½	—2½
12¾	6⅛	Am Bank Note	4	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	11	5¾	5¼	5½	— ⅝
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.30e)	2	31½	31	31½	+ ½
116½	87	Am Can (4)	1	90⅛	89¼	80¼	—2¾
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	M'y29
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	23	22	21	21½	—1⅜
51¾	34	Am Car pf	6	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—1⅞
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(.80e)	1	15½	15	15¼	— ¼
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	115	114⅞	114⅞	Jun 1
9¾	5½	AmColtype(¼e)	3	6	6	6	Jun 1
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 4
6⅜	5	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr16
2⅜	1	Am&For Pow	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9⅛	A&FPS6pf(.60k)	13	11	10¼	10⅜	—1⅝
28¼	10¾	A&FPS7pf(.70k)	21	13	11½	12	—2
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	6	3	2⅞	3	Jun 3
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	7	25⅛	24½	25	—1¼
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	7	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	— ¼
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y25
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	7	50	49	49	—1
37⅜	18⅜	Am Ice	2	2	17⅞	2	Jun 4
35	18	Am Ice pf(½e)	3	18	18	18	M'y28
6⅝	3¼	Am Internat'l	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	41½	41½	41½	M'y31
223¼	10	Am Locomotive	13	11½	10¾	11¼	— ⅝
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	1	39½	39½	39½	—3½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	12	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 3
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	6	13½	13½	13½	—1½
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	11	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6(3⅜k)	*3	40½	39	39	—3⅞
54	28¼	A P&L$5 2.81¼k	*4	35⅞	33	33	—3⅛
10⅝	5¼	Am Rad & St S	29	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	21	11	10½	10½	— ⅜
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5½k)	3	56½	56½	56½	+1½
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5½k)	3	56½	56½	56½	+1½
12¾	7⅜	Am Saf R (.80)	7	7⅝	7	7	— ⅝
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	6	7¼	7	7	— ¼
34	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	12	35¾	34	34½	—1⅞
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	6	122½	122	122	—1
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	54	54	54	Jun 1
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F(½e)	8	21⅞	20⅝	21⅞	
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	2	10¾	10½	10½	— ½
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ½
93	75	Am Sugar pf(7)	4	77	75	77	Jun 3
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ½
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	21	150	148¼	148¼	—1⅝
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	7	70½	70	70½	— ½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	6	73⅛	72¾	73	
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	136¼	136¼	136¼	+ ¼
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	7	6½	6⅛	6¼	— ¼
101½	84⅝	Am W W pf (6)	2	85	84⅞	84⅞	M'y28
12	6	Am Woolen	34	7¾	7	7⅛	— ⅜
52½	25½	Am Wool pf(3k)	19	34	31	31¾	—1¼
8⅛	4½	Am Zinc L & S	14	5⅛	4⅝	4¾	— ¼
45½	38	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	38	38	38	M'y16
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	109	20¾	19½	20¼	— ½
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
225⅜	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14	14	14	Jun 3
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	10	10	10	M'y28
4¼		A P W Paper	2	2	2	2	Jun 4
35½	23½	Arch-D-M (.70e)	2	23½	23	23	—1¼
110⅛	98¾	Arm Del pf (7)	2	98¾	98	98	— ¾
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	13	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	6	37⅝	35½	35½	—2¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¼	22⅝	Arm Cork (½e)	8	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	— ⅜
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	1	7	7	7	Jun 4
9½	3¾	Artloom Corp	2	4	4	4	Jun 4
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
78	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	AsDG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	33	Associates In (2)	1	33	33	33	Jun 3
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	20	14	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅝
57½	39½	A T & S F pf(5e)	2	42½	42	42½	+ ½
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
22⅜	8½	Atl G&W Indies	3	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
22½	10	Atl G&W In pf	4	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¾
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	7	19¾	19¼	19⅜	— ⅜
110	104	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	104	104	104	M'y24
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	18	7	7	7	
51	43½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	43½	43¼	43¼	— ¼
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	2	60	57	57	M'y23
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jun 3
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y29
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	32	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	49	14	13⅛	13½	— ⅜
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅞	Bangor & Ar	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	Jun 4
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	9	9	9	— ½
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	7⅜	Barnsdall (.30e)	2	8	8	8	
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	4	24⅜	24	24⅛	— ⅝
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	5	23½	23	23	— ½
112⅛	105	Beat pf xw (5)	4	105¾	105	105	— ⅛
105	103	Beat pf xw (5)	2	103	103	103	— ½
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	105	105	105	+ ½
9⅞	7½	Beld-Hem (.40e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 1
67½	62¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	46	27⅛	25	25⅝	—1½
22½	17¼	Benef Ind (.90e)	3	18½	18⅛	18½	
56¾	50	Ben In L pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
59	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	6	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	76	69	66½	68	—2
120½	109½	Beth S 7% pf(7)	2	115	115	115	+ ¼
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	2	16½	16½	16½	—1¼
22½	15	Black&Deck(1e)	3	17½	17½	17½	Jun 4
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23¼	13⅜	Bliss & L (¼e)	74	15	13⅝	14	—1
28⅜	14¾	Boeing Airplane	76	15	13⅜	14⅛	— ⅞
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	4	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅝
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	18½	18¼	18¼	M'y31
24¼	17⅝	Borden Co (.60e)	25	17¾	17⅛	17¾	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-Warn (½e)	15	15⅜	14⅝	14¼	—1¼
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	3	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	
13⅜	8	Bridgeport B	17	8¾	8¼	8½	— ½
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	6	15	14¼	14¾	
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	2	30	30	30	Jun 4
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	39	38¼	38¼	— ¾
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3	3	3	Jun 1
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	23	19¼	18½	18⅝	— ⅞
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	9	58¼	58	58	— ¼
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (½e)	5	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ½
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	4	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
10⅛	6½	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	5	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ¼
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wheel	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	9	26¾	25½	26½	— ½
33	17⅝	Bullova Wat(2a)	4	20⅝	20⅛	20½	— ¼
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅝
12½	7⅜	Bur Ad M(.20e)	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	2	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅜
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
23¼	18	But Bros pf(1½)	1	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅜
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	3	7	7	7	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jun 4
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (¾e)	7	16⅜	15¾	15¾	— ¼
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
17⅛	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
81⅛	43⅝	Cal & Hecla(½e)	12	58¾	51⅜	51¾	— ½
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	7	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jun 4
23½	11¾	Can Dry	15	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¾
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	6	3	2¾	2⅞	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	2	31	31	31	+1
6	3½	Capital Ad A	2	3⅜	3½	3½	M'y23
32¾	22⅛	Carpenter (1¾e)	2	28¼	28⅛	28¼	— ⅜
3½	2	Car & Gen (.05e)	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	2	44	44	44	Jun 4
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	15	45¼	44	44¼	—1¼
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	16	23¼	22¾	23	— ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¾
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	6	2	1⅞	2	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 3
11⅜	4	Cent Violetta S	1	5	5	5	— ½
6	3	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	— ¼
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	6	27	26½	26½	Jun 3
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	15	15	15	Jun 3
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	2	19	19	19	M'y23
29½	11	Checker Cab	5	12	11½	11½	— ⅜
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	18	32⅞	31¾	32½	— ¼
97½	85	Ches & O pf(4)	1	85	85	85	Jun 3
47⅜	3¼	Ches Corp	2	3½	3½	3½	
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	M'y31
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 3
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	Jun 3
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	5	1	1	1	Jun 4
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 3
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 4
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	16	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	8	9¼	9	9¼	— ½
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	27½	25½	25½	M'y23
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	M'y22
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	Jun 3
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun 3
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y31
11½	7⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	4	8	8	8	Jun 3
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	Jun 4
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	56	57	55⅛	55⅝	—2¼
14¼	10⅛	City I & F (.60e)	6	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 3
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	25	25	25	—1½
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.40e)	3	30	29	30	
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	14	27¾	27⅛	27¼	—1¼
45½	25½	Cluett Peab (1e)	5	29	28½	29	
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	4	103	102⅛	103	Jun 1
63	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	56	56	56	M'y31
20	10½	Colgate P (⅜)	9	10⅞	10½	10¾	
103¾	102⅜	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'r 5
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	2	18½	18½	18½	— ½
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	15	15	15	Jun 3
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	3	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
7½	4¼	Col G & E (.20e)	17	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pfA (6)	2	71¼	70½	70½	
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
23½	14⅜	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	15	15	15	M'y31
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	71	71	71	—1
48	28	Coml Credit (3)	16	29¼	28½	28½	— ⅞
108⅛	99	Com Cr pf (4¾)	2	100	100	100	M'y23
56	33	Coml Inv Tr (4)	13	34	33	34	
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	97	97	97	Jun 4
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	27	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
1½	¾	Com'th & South	21	⅛	⅞	⅛	+ ⅛
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	8	46¾	44¾	44¾	—2¼
33	26	Com Edis (1.80)	49	26½	26	26½	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	6	15	14½	14½	—1
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	7	10⅛	10	10	— ½
31½	19¾	Consol Aircraft	16	21	20	20½	— ¾
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅝
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	13	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ¼
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	38	24½	24	24⅛	— ½
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	101½	101½	101½	—1
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y21
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	17	6¼	6	6	
2¼	1¼	Con RR Cuba pf	12	1½	1½	1½	— ½
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	3	2⅞	2⅞	Jun 4
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y31
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93½	93½	93½	M'y29
19½	9⅞	Container (½e)	8	11	10½	10¾	— ⅜
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	3	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅜
1⅝	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	3	¾	¾	¾	
97½	72	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	70	70	70	—2
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	7	35½	34⅝	35½	
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	4	109	108	108	+ ½
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¾e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	30½	30	30½	
4¾	2	Cont Motors	49	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
25	16¾	Cont Oil D (½e)	18	17½	17	17⅛	— ⅝
33	18½	Cont Stee' (½e)	1	21½	21½	21½	—1¼
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	20	17	16¼	17	— ½
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	7	49¼	47¼	49¼	— ¾
65½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	6	46	44¾	44¾	—1
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	165	165	165	M'y25
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	18	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
1½	¾	Coty Internat'l	8	¾	¾	¾	Jun 3
24¼	13¼	Crane Co	6	13⅜	13	13	— ⅞
105	80	Crane cv pf (5)	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	Jun 4
32¾	24¾	Cream of Wh (2)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Jun 1
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
38⅞	18½	Crown Cork & S	10	20¼	19¾	19¾	—1½
43¼	37½	Cr C pf ☐w (2¼)	3	40	40	40	M'y13
21¼	12	Crown Zell (1e

Commerce and Finance

Utility Industry Geared to Aid Defense Plans, Kellogg States

Business and Industry

Chile Assured Of Income To Back Credits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Government is assured of sufficient special dollar income to service the $17,000,000 credits obtained in the United States to back its national development program, according to Finance Minister Pedro E. Alfonso. The dollars will come from additional taxation on sources—especially copper producers—receiving this class of foreign exchange, he said, "so that ordinary commerce will not be affected in the slightest degree."

President Pedro Aguirre, in his annual Message to Congress, stated that $12,000,000 would be provided through the Export-Import Bank of Washington for expanding hydro-electric resources and the other $5,000,000 would be private credits to supply urgently required machinery and raw materials.

Credit Plan Condemned

Señores Aguirre and Alfonso both condemned an anti-patriotic campaign to undermine national credit. They referred to editorials published in one of the leading dailies which claimed that the United States would be rendering a disservice to Chile by increasing its indebtedness. Government spokesmen emphasized the difference between loans and credits.

According to Minister Alfonso, the additional dollar revenue will amount to $5,354,000, so that Chile will be in a position to take charge of more than $17,000,000 credits. President Aguirre conveyed the impression that additional money had been promised from the United States to finance development. He described these facilities as "practical good neighborliness" and an example of solidarity and understanding between American nations.

National development is promoted by a 1,000,000,000 peso ($50,000,000) Corporation sanctioned by Congress. It was an early creation of the Popular Front Government to modernize and expand industry, to increase domestic and foreign trade. There are two planes—one of immediate action and the other of a long-range variety.

Immediate Action Planned

Immediate action is designed to assist the mining, fuel and farming industries and to get transport into shape. Meantime studies are being pushed for hydro-electric development and general industrial transformation, so that imported raw materials can be replaced by those undeveloped at home and nationally manufactured articles improved in quality to find acceptance in foreign markets.

There have been two obstacles to execution of the program—lack of industrial planning, as in the case of electrification, and temporary shortage of exchange to buy machinery overseas. Studies on power resources are now virtually finished. Tenders have already been asked for the Pilmaiquen plant. The American credits will overcome the exchange problem. Naturally, the orders will go to American firms.

Power Production Off in Holiday Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output in the United States broke a three-week rising trend during the week ended June 1 by dropping to 2,332,216,000 kilowatt hours, the Edison Electric Institute said.

The latest total, which covered the Memorial Day holiday, was 4.8 per cent less than 2,448,865,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week but 10.3 per cent more than 2,133,887,000 in the comparable 1939 week, which also included Memorial Day.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas were reported as follows by the Institute:

New England 7.8 per cent, Middle Atlantic 6.7, Central Industrial 15.8, West Central 5.2, Southern States 8.2, Rocky Mountain 16.1, Pacific Coast 5.7.

FSCC to Buy More Pork for Direct Relief

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities corporation announced the purchase of 10,000,000 pounds of smoked pork products for direct relief distribution.

This brings the total purchases to approximately 100,000,000 pounds, including lard and salt pork, since last December.

The corporation also announced that it had asked packers and other distributors to submit new offers on all three types of these products.

Officials indicated that upwards of 50,000,000 pounds additional may be bought if prices are acceptable.

Ohio Sees $500,000,000 Its Share Arms Program

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—A $500,000,000 boom without much prospect of profit was predicted for Ohio industry under President Roosevelt's national preparedness program.

Don K. Martin, executive secretary of the Ohio Manufacturers' Association estimated that this state would receive "upwards of 10 per cent" of the proposed $4,600,000,000 defense expenditure. Certain specialized industries, including machine tools and airlane and automotive parts, already have experienced a "phenominal" production increase, Mr. Martin added.

New Deal Farm Program Seen Satisfying Most U. S. Farmers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article 3

CHICAGO—If the political platform makers of both parties fail to offer any radically new farm program when they meet this summer, it will not be surprising to observers in the Midwest and Southwest farming regions. For most farmers, with the exception of livestock men, appear desirous of holding on to most of the present system, at least until they get something that is proved to be better, a survey of farm opinion made by The Christian Science Monitor indicates.

Of course the current farm program is not wholly a New Deal innovation, but rather one evolved out of long legislative experience with the aid of the influential farm organizations, and furthered by the Roosevelt Administration. So it is not to be wondered at if farmers in Republican Iowa as well as in Democratic Louisiana look upon it with favor. But there appears evidence that the New Deal has won many friends through its agricultural policies and is retaining them at the present time.

Program Well Liked

In the Democratic States of Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, observers report, as might be expected, pretty general support for the New Deal among rural people. In Louisiana, there is widespread friendly sentiment toward President Roosevelt and his policies.

There has been some criticism of the farm program from sugar farmers, who think crop limitation has hurt them, but livestock and cotton men favor the program, and rice farmers are more friendly to it now than they were last year.

Texas farmers, on the whole, are loyal to the AAA program and the New Deal activities for agriculture, a report from that State sets forth. The exception is among some of the larger operators, who think the European war may bring on a demand for cotton, wheat, corn, and rice, and think it may pay to raise these crops without restriction in anticipation of that possibility.

Arkansas farmers have grown to like their payments for crop reduction, for tree planting and soil building very much and would think ill of an Administration that would stop them, comments an observer in that State. Generally they favor the Roosevelt Administration because of what it has done to establish these practices.

In all these Southern States, there is comparatively little opportunity for farmers to hear anything but the Democratic side of the story, however. As this survey shows, so important a presentation of Republican thinking on the farm question as that of the Republican Program Committee headed by Glenn Frank is virtually unknown to farmers here because the papers have more or less ignored it.

True, this program is not a novel, or a catchy one, and could not be expected to stir the farmers' imagination. It is, in fact, much in line with resolutions of some of the big farm organizations, which call for long-range measures such as encouragement of chemurgy and development of the American market to the end that eventually—not at once—crop limitation may be made unnecessary.

Republican Plan Uncertain

But it's not only in the Democratic South that farmers appear to know little about the Republican Program Committee's proposals. Some of the northern Republican States report that their farmers are not very clear on just what it is this committee has to offer. From Kansas comes the comment, "Some see it as just another New Deal plan with the G. O. P. label."

Iowa sentiment is pretty strongly for the current program. "While some growers naturally feel that the present program is not perfect," comments an Iowan, "they seem to believe that the Roosevelt Administration has done its best and that, regardless of the outcome of the 1940 balloting, a Government farm program, probably very similar to the present one, will have to be continued.

"Wendell Willkie, on his recent visit here, probably expressed a general sentiment of Iowa farmers when he urged that the Republicans hang on to the Roosevelt-Wallace farm program until they could offer something constructive and comprehensive in its place."

The Glenn Frank Committee statement, by the way, is regarded by many Iowans as pretty sound.

Ohio farmers appear to be generally favorable to the current farm program, especially in its conservation features. They don't really like control, but they have grown used to it and would be suspicious of any program which promised unrestrained growing programs, a student of the Ohio situation reports. On the other hand, they are not too enthusiastic about President Roosevelt and the New Deal, because they don't feel they are any better off now than they were seven years ago.

Opinions Differ

From the western plains come reports of sentiment not so different from that of the Mississippi and Ohio Valley States. Most Montana farmers would like to see the present program continued unless something promises them more money, it is said in that State. Wheat loans and control payments have been very popular. Ranchers, on the other hand, are reported cool toward the program, and fruit and diversified farmers most indifferent of all. The payments aren't worth their trouble to comply, they say.

Sugar compliance, however, is highly profitable. On the whole, it is felt here that President Roosevelt and his policies are still very popular, although possibly not quite so popular as they were a while back.

Of all the Administration's policies affecting farm people, probably none is so controversial among them as the Reciprocal Trade Agreement program, sponsored by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. Some farmers support it enthusiastically, as, for example, those in Arkansas. Several petitions were circulated in this State some months ago urging renewal of the act, and there is strong sentiment in behalf of Secretary Hull for President, in case Mr. Roosevelt does not run again.

Some Dislike Pacts

On the other hand, Montana reports the Reciprocal Trade Agreements in strong disfavor. Sheep and cattlemen especially are bitterly opposed to them and all State farm organizations except the Farm Bureau have gone on record against them. Kansas farmers worry about competing products from South America, and think the trade agreements are to blame for increasing them. Michigan cattle raisers, similarly, don't like the agreements because they believe the Detroit market is lowered by entry of Canadian cattle.

Much apparently depends upon the kind of publicity the agreements have received. Iowa, a strong Farm Bureau State, goes along with the national organization which is on record in behalf of the agreements. Iowa farmers are said to be almost unanimously in favor.

In Ohio, discussion of the agreements has tended to swing sentiment in their favor. Extension men report that a great many farmers who were opposed to them have changed their views after public discussion meetings. Many of these were held throughout the State last winter.

Domestic Steel Business Expands; Allied Buying Heavy

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic steel business has expanded in nearly all directions while export demand, except for heavy allied buying, has quieted, "Iron Age" said in a weekly survey.

The upward trend in production is developing in a comparatively orderly fashion, the steel magazine said, but larger domestic business has resulted in "higher steel operations, increases in backlogs as new orders exceed production and shipments and in advancing scrap prices."

"A sobering influence," said the review, "is the realization our own national defense program may not develop with the speed that was at first envisaged so far as large-scale steel requirements are concerned."

Despite the possibility of bottlenecks in certain branches of the industry, such as alloy steels and coke, "Iron Age" said steel and pig iron output will increase still further because:

"Heavy specifications for sheets and strip against recent low-priced commitments have been placed and will be turned out rapidly, although the tonnage is so large that observance of the June 30 deadline may not be possible in all cases.

"The automobile industry is about to place orders for 1941 model production; the rails are expected to initiate repair and equipment buying programs.

"These together with allied requirements and the eventual needs for our defense program, assure a high rate of production while the war lasts."

Scrap markets continued to strengthen despite lack of influence from export business. The "Iron Age" scrap composite price advanced 41 cents to $18.58 a ton.

Steel ingot output this week rose 2½ points to 80½ per cent of the industry's capacity.

Utility to Quit Appliance Business to Aid Armament

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—In the avowed interest of quickened "industrial mobilization under the national defense program," the Utah Power and Light Company said it would relinquish to independent dealers its business in electrical appliances.

George M. Gadsby, President, said the personnel will concentrate upon providing electric service for industries, commercial establishments, homes and farms of the area it serves. He explained:

"In the intermountain area the demands for non-ferrous metals for materials used in industry to expedite rearmament will be increased. In all of these emergency preparedness conditions electric power plays an important part."

Mr. Gadsby said he was confident the increased business accruing to independent dealers would provide employment opportunities for such members of the company staff as will be affected by the change.

Typewriter Firm Cuts Force

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP) — C. E. Bailey, manager of the Middletown factory of Remington-Rand, Inc., typewriter manufacturers, announced that beginning May 31 the plant, now employing about 1,325 persons, would operate with only a skeleton force. Inability to "reduce inventories sufficiently" was given as the reason for reduction in personnel.

Utilities Seen Equipped For Defense Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—With a large part of American industry electrified, power utilities have a great responsibility in the program for national defense but they are prepared for it with the requisite plant facilities, experienced organization and personnel, and existing sound business relationships, C. W. Kellogg, President of the Edison Electric Institute told members of the institute at their eighth annual convention here.

"Never in history," said Mr. Kellogg, "has any country been so well equipped with power for the production of munitions as is our country today. . . . At the end of 1939 installed generating capacity in the United States exceeded the sum of the non-coincident peak demands on our power stations by over 40 per cent. In the industrial areas of the nation, where the munitions of war would be produced, this margin was 39 per cent. Effectively this margin is even greater, due to the network of interconnection between power plants and power systems."

Present Capacity Ample

There is ample power capacity available to supply all the existing industrial establishments of the United States, and new power capacity can be added, he said, just as fast as new munitions factories can be built.

"The power industry now," Mr. Kellogg continued, "has three and a third times as much generating capacity, and an annual output of electric energy four times as great, as in 1917, when we entered the World War. [True, we have taken on much greater responsibilities in supplying power to industry since that time, but the amount of generating capacity in isolated industrial power plants has remained about the same from 1917 to date. In the meantime, while we have gained in capacity 230 per cent and in output 300 per cent, the corresponding gain in population has been only 29 per cent; and the gain in industrial production, as measured by the output of all kinds of factories, is about 15 per cent.]

Another factor which he cited as improving the power supply situation is the existing large degree of interconnection of power systems in the industrial areas and the fact that such other interconnection as may prove practicable and useful can be made in a relatively short time.

Furthermore, war activity will lengthen the hours of use in existing factories, he pointed out, thus increasing load factors without corresponding increase in peak demand.

Would Keep Private Enterprise

Mr. Kellogg stressed the advantages of private enterprise in the efficient coordination of the nation's industrial effort, saying that the utilities could best maintain an ample supply of electric power if left free to use their own judgment and initiative and if kept in their present position of responsibility.

"In the 12 months just ended generation and sales of electricity and operating revenues attained all time high records, generation exceeding the previous high of last year by 12 per cent, and operating revenue exceeding last year's high by 7½ per cent," he said. "The construction budget for 1940 amounts to $644,000,000 and is the highest since 1930. The biggest item of increase is for steam generating capacity, a budget for this item equal to the 1929 construction expenditures and substantially exceeded only twice before—in 1923 and 1924.

"One of the most outstanding among recent commercial developments is the growth of fluorescent lighting," Mr. Kellogg said. "This type of lighting has introduced a number of problems, both to utilities and to their customers. Fortunately, these questions from the beginning have received the careful study of experts, so that developments appear to be taking place along sound lines."

U. S. Exports of Sugar Largest in 15 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Exports of refined sugar by the United States during the first four months of this year totaled 61,976 long tons, the highest figure since 1925 when shipments totaled 69,429 tons for the corresponding period, according to Lamborn & Co. The 1940 exports show an increase of 43,441 tons, equivalent to 234 per cent, when compared with the 18,535 tons shipped during the same period of 1939.

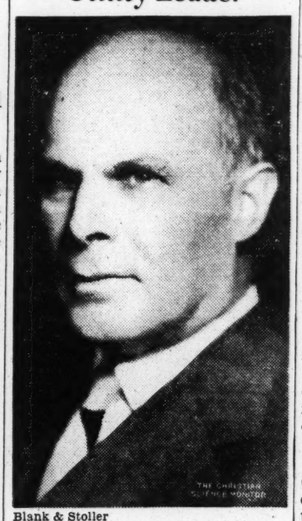
The refined sugar exports during the January-April period of 1940 went to more than 50 different countries. Greece with 17,125 tons leads the list, being followed by Syria with 5,645 tons and Norway 5,535 tons. Last year the United Kingdom topped the list with 10,180 tons, being followed by Ecuador with 1,563 tons and Panama with 1,404 tons.

Brokers' Loans Decrease $53,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $350,0000,000.

The week ended May 30 and the total represented a decrease of $53,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $568,000,000.

Utility Leader



Blank & Stoller

C. W. Kellogg

President of the Edison Electric Institute

Norway to Meet Its Outstanding Bond Obligations

NEW YORK (AP)—United States holders of around $60,000,000 in Kingdom of Norway bonds were cheered by the Norway government announcement the June 1 coupon will be paid on the first issue on which interest fell due since German invasion on April 9.

The issue is the Kingdom of Norway municipalities bank guaranteed 5 per cent sinking fund bonds of 1930, due 1970. Affidavit of ownership must accompany presentation of the coupon to the Bank of the Manhattan Co., fiscal agent.

Foreign bond dealers estimated that roughly 50 to 60 per cent of the total $110,000,000 bonds issued or guaranteed by the Norwegian Government are held in the United States.

Most traders inclined to the belief interest payment due on other issues in August probably will be paid. Norwegian short term balances held in the U. S. at the end of 1939, they pointed out, totaled around $67,000,000. Since then the Scandinavian countries have been shipping huge amounts of gold here as a safeguard against war depredations.

Stettinius Quits Steel For U. S. Job

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., has resigned his $100,000 a year post as Chairman of the Board of the $2,000,000,000 United States Steel Corp., to serve on President Roosevelt's National Defense Commission.

As a member of the defense council, Mr. Stettinius will receive no fixed compensation.

Accepting his resignation as chairman yesterday, U. S. Steel directors elected as his successor Irving S. Olds, a director of the corporation since Oct. 27, 1936, and member of the law firm of White & Case.

Stettinius' Rapid Rise

Mr. Stettinius, born in Chicago, Oct. 22, 1900, was one of the country's youngest major industrial executives. His successor, a native of Erie, Pa., is 53.

Mr. Stettinius, son of a deceased partner in the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who was Assistant Secretary of War in the second Wilson Administration, has been conspicuous for the rapidity of his climb in the business world. He was vice-president of General Motors Corp. when he was 31, was chairman of the finance committee of U. S. Steel when he was 35, and chairman of its board of directors, succeeding Myron C. Taylor, before he reached 38.

It was pointed out that Mr. Stettinius had been placed in charge of raw materials in the Defense Commission and as such would have the responsibility not only of buying steel but would also have to deal with individual companies in many other phases of the defense program. It was felt, therefore, that it would be embarrassing to him in handling such matters with U. S. Steel Corporation had he remained in his official capacity with the corporation.

Olds Is a Lawyer

Mr. Olds was described as having taken an active part in the affairs of the corporation since he became a member of the board in 1936. It was said he had served in an advisory capacity with other officers in many vital matters that have come up since that time and brings to the office an intimate knowledge of the corporation's physical properties, having made a thorough inspection of them some time ago.

His main hobby is fishing. He has blue eyes, an athletic build and stands slightly under six feet. He is married but has no children.

Outstanding in his career are these: Secretary to the late Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court Oliver Wendell Holmes after graduation from Yale and Harvard Law school; became partner in White & Case in 1917; served as counsel to the purchasing agency of the British War Mission from 1917 to 1919.

In picking Mr. Olds, directors of the corporation lived up to two traditions. First they chose a comparatively young man. (Mr. Stettinius was 38 when he relieved Myron C. Taylor.) Second, they got a lawyer. Both the late Judge Elbert H. Gary, who really made the Steel Corporation "big," and Mr. Taylor were lawyers.

New U. S. Steel Head

Blank & Stoller

Irving S. Olds

Elected Chairman of the Board of United States Steel Corp.

Phones Increase 86,900 in May

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—The principal telephone subsidiaries of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported a gain of 86,900 telephones in May, compared with an increase of 84,100 in the preceding month and 72,600 in May, 1939.

This brought the net gain for the first five months of 1940 to 431,300, against 354,300 in the comparable period a year ago.

Gold Influx From Europe At New Peak

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—European gold, fleeing from the Nazis, is arriving in New York in quantities heretofore unprecedented, it was learned today, an estimated $286,720,000 having been received by the Federal Reserve Bank in one day this week. This gold was shipped from London and Paris to Canada under heavy convoy, some of it having been transported in war ships. Thence it was sent to New York by rail and carried to the Federal Reserve Bank under police and customs guard.

Estimates in authorative quarters placed the amount of gold brought here this week at more than $500,000,000.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has the largest gold vault in the world outside that at Fort Knox, Ky., and today it is receiving vast amounts of gold from France and England. Some of this belongs to Belgium, Holland and other countries which the Germans have invaded. While technically none of it belongs to the Bank of England or the Bank of France, both of these central institutions having transferred their holdings to their respective stabilization funds, the yellow metal is, in effect, largely British and French government treasure.

Holland, when the Nazis came on, succeeded in saving a good part of $690,000,000 of gold it had in its Central Bank at the end of March, and Belgium a good part of $600,000,000 in its Central Bank. This treasure was gotten out to London and is now finding safety here.

None of this gold is reported in the official statements of the Federal Reserve Bank, and the exact amount in American bank vaults is known only to the Treasury Department in Washington. The consensus in financial quarters today, however, was that in the face of the threat by Germany, both the British and French governments have taken all steps to protect their gold stocks.

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FDIC Reports Many Deposits Not Protected

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation said that nearly 6,000 of the approximately 14,000 banks in the United States have inadequate capital to protect depositors against losses.

The corporation, which insures the depositors against loss in most of the banks, made no recommendations, however, for improving the capital position of the institutions.

Annual Report

The annual report of the corporation said examinations in the last year revealed that 2,884 banks with deposits of approximately $30,000,000,000 have less actual capital than the $1 of capital to $10 of assets which the FDIC regards as advisable. Another estimated 3,000 banks were said to be able to meet the ordinary capital requirements but needed more capital because of the nature of their assets and other local factors.

A survey showed 10 banks which had no sound capital, and 75 more which had less than $1 of capital for every $5 of assets.

The report indicated that part of the capital problem could be remedied by better supervision, both by Federal and state agencies, but warned that "no greater mistake could be made than to base public policy on an exaggerated conception of the power of supervision."

Excluding temporary capital supplied by the reconstruction finance corporation, the average capital of all insured banks was estimated at 9.8 per cent of assets.

One of the reasons given for the shortage of capital in some banks was the fact that the rapid growth of deposits, largely as a result of the influx of foreign wealth, had outpaced growth in capital.

While advocating careful supervision of banks, the FDIC said examination rules should not interfere more than necessary with the financing of the nation's business.

Depositors Protected

"In the eyes of the corporation," the report said, "a good loan is as good as cash."

"It is not the intention of the corporation to invade the field of bank management and substitute its judgment for that of bankers in the conduct of their business."

The report also showed that from the beginning of deposit insurance on Jan. 1, 1934, to Dec. 31, 1939, the corporation paid out approximately $140,700,000 to protect 870,000 depositors in 312 banks which closed.

Bank Loans Down In May 29 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks declined for the second consecutive week in the seven days ended May 29.

The Federal Reserve board said these loans in banks of 101 cities declined $27,000,000 to a total of $4,367,000,000. Although similar loans declined $20,000,000 the preceding week, the total for the 101 cities still was $545,000,000 ahead of a year ago

In the week ended May 29, New York banks accounted for $13,000,000 of the decline.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
BkofAmNTS (SF) (2.40)	31	33
Bank of Man (.80a)	13	14½
Bank of N Y (14)	310	330
Bankers Tr(2)	45¼	47¼
Bkiyn Tr (4)	67½	72½
Cen Han BK&Tr (4)	77	80
Chase Nat (1.40)	27	28½
Chem Bk&Tr (1.80)	39	41
Commercial (.8)	163	170
Cont Bk & Tr Cr (.80)	10½	12
Corn Ex Bk & Tr (3)	413/4	423/4
Empire Tr (.60)	8¼	9¼
First Nat (Bos) (2)	39½	41½
First Natl (100)	1570	1610
Guaranty Tr (12)	241	246
Irving Tr (.60)	9¼	10¼
Manufacturers Tr (2)	28¼	29¾
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	50	52
N Y Trust (5)	22	23½
Public (1½)	87	90
Title G & T	24¼	25¾
	1¾	2¾

Insurance Co. Stocks

Aetna Cas (4a)		
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	99½	103½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	42¼	44¼
Am Equit (1)	24¼	25¾
Am Ins Nwk (½a)	14½	16
Am Reins (1.60a)	9¾	11¼
Am Reserve (1½)	35¾	37¾
Am Surety (2½)	14	15¾
Automobile (1a)	41¾	43¾
Balt Amer (.20a)	32¼	34¼
Boston (16a)	5½	6½
Carolina (1.30)	540	560
City of N Y (1.20)	23	25
Conn Gen Life (.80)	17¼	18¾
Contin Cas (1.20)	23½	25
Fid & Dep (4)	27½	29½
Firem's Nwk) (.40)	101½	106½
Frank Fire (1a)	6¾	8
Gen Reinsur (1a)	24½	26
Georg Home (1a)	34½	36½
Glens Falls (1.60)	23½	25½
Globe & Rep (½)	34¾	36¾
Globe & Rut	7¼	8¾
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	11	14
Hanover (1.20)	21½	23
Hartford Fire (2a)	20	21½
Home Fire Sec	68½	70½
Home Ins (1.20a)	1¼	2¼
Homestead (1)	25½	27
Knickerbocker (½)	15½	17
Lincoln Fire	7	8
Maryland Cas	1¾	2½
Mass Bond (3½)	1¾	2¾
National Fire (2)	51	54
National Liberty (.20a)	46	48
New Amst Cas (¾)	6¼	7¼
New Hampshire (160a)	121¼	133½
N Y Fire (.80a)	37½	42
N Y Fire (.80)	111¼	123¼
Nor East Ins	111¼	123¼
Nor River (1)	17½	27½
Phoenix (2a)	19½	21
Prov Wash (1a)	70½	72½!
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)	253/4	273/4
Revere(P)In(1.20a)	23	24½
Rh Isl Ins	18¾	20¼
St Paul Fire (8)	21½	4
Springfield (4½a)	195	208
Sun Life (15)	97½	103
Travelers (16)	210	260
U S Fid & G (1)	393	403
U S Fire (2)	16¾	17½
Westchester (1.20a)	39	41
	25¼	27

a—Also extra or extras. c—Declared or paid so far this year. g—Paid last year.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON June 5 (AP)— The position of the Treasury June 3 compared with June 2, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $35,624,192.29 ($21,005,655.56); expenditures, $39,194,711.59 ($20,829,383.51); net balance, $2,019,923,528.35 ($2,905,352,230.96); working balance included, $1,293,358,729.89 ($2,234,797,936.36); customs receipts for month, $2,757,731.91 ($1,500,185,620,950.18 ($5,084,247,949.64); expenditures, $8,653,095,320.39 ($8,399,535,138.18); excess of expenditures, $3,467,474,370.21 ($3,315,387,178.54); gross debt, $42,809,700,139.47 ($40,332,961,107.97); increase over previous day, $1,035,238.49; gold assets, $19,229,746,395.46 ($15,961,375,479.83.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s 47-43	107.16	107.16	107.16
3 3¼s 45-53	107.17	107.17	107.17
6 3¼s 46-44	108.3	108.2	108.2
1 2¾s 47-45	106.24	106.24	106.24
1 3½s 49-46	108.24	108.24	108.24
1 4¼s 52-47	117.4	117.4	117.4
1 2½s 53-49	103.4	103.4	103.4
2 3s 55-51	107.24	107.24	107.24
2 2¼s 53-51	101.14	101.14	101.14
8 2½s 60-55	105	104.29	104.29
1 2¾s 63-58	103.17	103.17	103.17
1 2¾s 65-60	103.17	103.17	103.17

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	105.7	105.7	105.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4½s 46st	102⅝	102⅝	102⅜
2 Alleghany cv 5s 44	70	70	70
2 Allegh Val 4s 42	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
10 Allied Strs 4½s 51	90	88½	89½
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Am & For P5s 2030	50¾	50½	50¾
24 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102	101½	101½
16 Am T & T 5½s 43	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7 Am T & T 3¼s 66	105⅝	105¼	105¼
22 Am T & T 3¼s 61	106⅜	105¾	105⅞
1 Am T Fdr cv 50	100	100	100
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103	103	103
5 Arm Del 4s 57	97	96¼	96¼
13 Arm Del 4s 55	97¼	96⅝	96⅝
8 AT&SF 4s 96	101¾	101¾	101¾
8 A C Line 4½s 63	42	41	41
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
1 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	58	58	58
26 B&O 95 st A	17	16¾	16¾
13 B&O 95 st C	20¼	20	20
12 B&O 2000 st D	17	17	17
2 B&O 9½s st F	17	17	17
35 B&O cv 60 st	9	8⅞	8⅞
1 B&O 1st 4s 48	58	58	58
2 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
2 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	129	129	129
21 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
8 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	102¼	102¼	102¼
50 Boston&Me 5s 67	52¾	51	51
28 Boston & Me 5s 672st	49¾	47½	47½
5 Boston&Me 4¾s 61	52	52	52
14 Boston&Me 4¾s 61 st	49	47½	47½
24 Boston&Me 5s 55	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛
8 Boston&Me 5s 55 st	47⅝	47½	47½
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 1/66	106	106	106
66 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct	85¼	84⅝	84⅝
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	88½	88½	88½
5 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	104	104	104
5 Buf R&P 5s st	28	27	27
5 Can Sou 5s '62	67	67	67
6 Can Nat 5s '69 July	80	80	80
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	72⅞	72¾	72¾
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	73¾	73½	73½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	74	73¾	73¾
5 Can Nor 6½s '46	94	94	94
9 Can Pac 5s '54	56⅛	56	56⅛
9 Can Pac 4s perp	42⅛	42	42⅛
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	38	38	38
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	35½	34¾	35
6 Cen R R N J 5s '87	58½	58½	58½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	10⅜	10¼	10¼
31 C & O 3½s '96 D	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s '63 F	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	85½	85½	85½
6 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	95	95	95
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	10⅞	10¾	10¾
40 Chic Gt West 4s '59	21¼	21	21
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	4	4	4
3 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4	3⅞	4
24 CMSP aj5s 2000	1½	1½	1½
5 CM&StP 4½s '89 C	19⅞	19½	19¾
2 CM&StP gen 4s '89	18¼	18¼	18¼
9 Chi&NW cv 4¼s'49	11½	11½	11½
6 Chi & NW 4s '87	11	11	11
2 Chi & NW 3½s'87	10¾	10¾	10¾
50 CRI&P 4½s'52A	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
5 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	4	4	4
5 CRI&P 4½s'60	1½	1½	1½
29 CRI&P rfg 4s'34	10	10	10
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	4½	4½	4½
72 City of NY 3s B '60 wi	104¾	104¾	104¾
92 City of NY 3½s '80 wi	90	89⅛	89¼
8 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	89½	89½	88¾
2 Cin Un Term 3¼s'71	106¼	106	106
3 CCC&StL 4½s'77	105½	105½	105½
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	39½	39	39
3 Clec Elec Ill 3¾s '65	52¼	52	52
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	108	108	108
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	81	81	81
8 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77C	72	71	71
3 Col F&I 5s '43	64½	64	64
8 Col & So 4½s '80	104½	104½	104½
13 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	23½	23¼	23½
2 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101¼	100½	100½
8 Col Ind Fw & L 4s '65	99½	99½	99½
4 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	107⅝	107½	107½
11 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	107½	107½	107⅜
23 Con Edis 3½s '58	111⅜	111	111
3 Con Edis 3½s '56	106½	106	106
1 Con Coil Pa 4½s'51	104	103¾	104
10 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Consum Pow 3½s'65	107⅛	107⅛	107¼
21 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	106¾	106⅛	106⅛
11 Crown Cork 4½s'48	104⅜	104¼	104¼
50 FitestonT&R 3½s'48	100½	100	100
1 DowChem 3s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
19 DulMissab&I3½s '62	106½	106½	106½
2 DuquesneLt3½s '65	107	106⅝	107
5 Erie rfg 5s 67	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	9¼	8⅞	8⅞
4 Erie cv 4s '53	18½	18½	18½
10 FirstonT&R 3½s '48	14	14	14
2 Francis Sug 6s '56	103¼	104¾	104¾
2 GenAm Inv 5s '52	46	46	46
2 GenMotAccep3¼s'51	102	102	102
7 GenStlCast5½s '49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Goodrich 4¼s '56	60½	60½	60½
8 GtNorRy 5½s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
12 GtNor 4s '46G	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 GtNor4s 'A46H	96¼	96	96
5 GtNor 3¾s '67	82¼	88	88⅛
1 GulfStUtil 3½s '69	106¼	69¼	69¼
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	58	58	58
5 Hocking V 4½s '99	115	115	115
5 Hoe & Co 5½s mtg '44	70¾	70¾	70¾
12 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s'54	98	97¾	97¾
3 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	26	26	26
3 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	39½	39	39
1 HudsMan inc 5s '57	10¼	10¼	10¼
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Ill Cen 4s '53	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	35½	35½	35⅝
13 Ill Cen 4s '66	31	30¼	30½
13 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	36¾	36½	36½
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	32¾	32⅝	32⅝
1 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	101	101	101
1 Interb R Tr 5s '32	70	70	70
6 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	70	70	70
1 Interb RTr rfg5s'66ct	31	31	31
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	79	79	79
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	1	1	1
25 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
11 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	40	41	40
1 Int Paper 6s '55	55	53½	53½
2 Int Paper 5s '47	93¼	93¼	93¼
11 Int T&T 4½s '52	24	24	24
11 Int T&T 5s '55	26	25⅜	25⅜
1 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 KCF&S & Mem 4s'36	25½	25	25
3 KCF&S & M 4s '36 ct	24½	24½	24½
2 K C Term 4s '60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7 Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅛	102	102
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	39	39	39
1 Leh Val 5s 2003asd	10	10	10
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	9½	9¾	9¾
51 Libby MCN&L 4s '55	97⅞	97⅞	97¼
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	100	100	100
5 Liquid Carb 4s '47	122½	122½	122½
5 Loews 3½s '46	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Lone Star Gas 3½s53	101⅛	101	101⅛
6 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Louisin & Ark 5s'69	76½	76½	76½
1 Louis & N 2003 B	94	94	94
4 Loud&N 4½s 2003	85	85	85
1 Lou Gas&El 3¾s'66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Menati Sug 4s '57	35	35	35
1 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	43	43	43
1 Marion&Rel Shovel6s'47	70	70	70
4 McKesson&Robi½s50	86	86	86
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	110¼	110¼	110¼
7 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	100⅜	100	100
1 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	43	43	43
4 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	22	21½	21½
3 Mo Pac 5s 65A	13¼	13¼	13¼
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	13	13	13
3 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	13⅛	13¼	13⅛
1 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	1⅜	1½	1½
1 Mob&O Montg 5s 47	15	15	15
5 Mob & Oh 5s 38	27	27	27
1 Mob & O 4½s 77	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s80	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4 Mon WPaPub Sv6s 65	105	105	105
6 Mont Pow 3¼s 66	98	98	98
4 Mor & Essex 5s 55	29	29	29
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	35¼	35¼	35¼
23 Nat Dairy 3¼s 51ww	105½	104⅜	105½
9 Nat Distill 3½s 49	105	105	105
2 Natl Steel 3s 65	100	100	100
7 New Eng T&T 5s 52	102½	102	102¼
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	122¾	122¾	122¾
6 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	104⅜	104⅜	104⅝
7 NYC rfg 5s 2013	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 NYC 4½s 2013 A	46½	45½	45½
1 NYC cn 4s '98	39¾	39¼	39¼
3 NYC 3¾s '46	47½	47½	47½
10 NYC cv 3¼s '52	74	74	74
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	44	44	44
12 NYC & HR 3½s '97	85½	85½	85½
3 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	69¾	69¾	69¾
3 NY Chi & St L5½s'74A	54½	54	54
21 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	51½	51⅛	51⅛
3 NY Chi & St L 3¼s '47	43¾	43	43
2 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	81¼	80½	80½
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	101	101	101
1 NY Edis 3¼s '66	105¾	105¾	105⅞
1 NY G El H&P 4s '49	106¼	106¼	106¼
27 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	114½	114½	114½
14 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	13¼	13	13
1 NY O & W gen 4s '55	1½	1½	1½
4 NY Steam 3½s '63	11	11	11
11 Niagara Falls2¾s'66	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	108	107½	107½
1 Norf & W 4s '96	9	8¾	8¾
1 Nor Am Co 4s '59	119½	117¾	117¾
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105	105	105
14 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	103½	103½	103½
13 NorPac6s 2047	105	104⅜	105
4 NorPac5s 2047C	47¾	47	47
3 NorPac5s 2047D	42½	42½	42½
1 NorPac 4½s 2047	43	43	43
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	38⅜	38½	38½
6 NorStaPow 3½s'61	36	36	36
5 Ohio Ed 4s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	106	106	106
2 OklahomGE& E 3¾s'66	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 OrRR&Nav 4s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
30 Or-WashRR&N4s '61	108	108	108
3 PacGas&El3½s'66	105½	104⅝	105½
6 PacGas&El 4s '68	106½	106½	106½
9 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	110¼	110½	110½
1 PacT&T 3¼s '66C	105⅞	105½	105⅞
5 Pen Co 4s '63	105¼	105¼	105¼
	99½	99½	99½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Pen Gl Sand 4½s'60	102½	102½	102½
1 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 PenRRgen5s '68	102½	102½	102½
2 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117	116⅞	117
11 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	95½	95¼	95¼
5 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	80¼	80¼	80¼
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s '31	90½	90½	90½
8 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	90⅜	90¼	90¼
3 Pen RR 3¾s '70	82⅞	81¾	82⅞
2 Pen RR 3¼s '52	76½	76½	76½
4 Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	57	57	57
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	50¾	50¾	50¾
1 Pere Marq 4s '56	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
8 PhelpsDodge3½s'52	107⅝	107½	107½
7 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	10⅝	10	10
12 Phillips Pet 3s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 PCC & St L 4½s 77	92	92	92
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	93½	93½	93½
1 Portsmouth 5½s 57	66⅛	66	66
12 Por Ri A Tob 6s 42st	78½	78½	76½
6 Por Ri AT26s 42 unst	78	76¾	76¾
3 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	17	16½	16½
2 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	107	107	107
1 Puritiy Bak 5s 48	100	100	100
5 Rdg Jen Cen 4s 51	50	50	50
6 Republic Steel 5½s 54	104½	104¼	104¼
10 Republic Steel 4½s61	90⅞	90½	90½
3 Republic Steel 4½s 56	93½	92¾	92¾
2 Richfield Oil 4s 52	104	104	104
11 Roch G&E 3¼s 69	106¼	106	106¼
5 StLIM&S4s R&G 33	50½	50½	50½
15 St L S F 4½s 78	8½	8	8
1 StLSF4½s78ct st	7½	7½	7½
3 St L S F 4s 50 A	8	8	8
5 St L S F 4s 50A ct	7½	7¼	7½
1 St L S W rfg 5s 80	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3 SA&A Pass 4s '43	57½	57¼	57¼
5 San Diego G&E 4s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	23	23	23
1 Schulco 6½s '46 B st	36	36	36
10 Sea A L ry 5s 59	1½	1½	1½
5 Sea-AllFla 6s '35A ct	1¾	1¾	1¾
12 Shell Un 2½s '54	94½	94¼	94½
5 Simmons cv 4s '52	95	95	95
104	103¾	104	
102	102¾	102¾	
106⅝	106½	106½	
102	102	102	
99⅞	99¾	99¾	
33¼	33	33	
32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	
54½	54¼	54¼	
33½	32	32	
45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	
40	40	40	
62	61½	61½	
58⅜	47¼	47¼	
45¼	45	45	
103½	103½	103½	
104¼	104¼	104½	
102¾	102½	102½	
102½	102⅜	102½	
88	85	86	
105	105	105	
106	106	106	
103¾	103⅛	103⅜	
107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	
11½	11½	11½	
11¼	11	11	
58¼	58¼	58¼	
55¾	55½	55½	
54½	54½	54½	
99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	
35	35	35	
105¾	105¾	105¾	
79	79	79	
107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	
11½	11½	11½	
11¼	11	11	
58¼	58¼	58¼	
55¾	55¾	55¾	
54½	54½	54½	
99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	
35	35	35	
105¾	105¾	105¾	
79	79	79	
107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	
11½	11½	11½	
11¼	11	11	
58¼	58¼	58¼	
55¾	55½	55½

Washington Sideglances

Rankin has fun comparing calf bumping into electric fence with Republican candidate and REA—Efficiency: Moscow elevator fixed after 22 calls—American colleges vie in honoring Dr. Hu Shih.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Live wire: Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi tickled the funny bone of a Rural Electrification Administration conference the other day with his description of a neighbor's calf getting acquainted with an electric fence. Now he acts "just like a Republican congressman or a Republican candidate for President by totally ignoring rural electrification," said the Representative.

What's in a title? Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana was trying to explain away the Senate's hasty unanimous passage last year of the American Bar Association's now highly controversial Logan-Walter bill, limiting the rule-making activities to the Executive Departments.

"This," he compained, "is all the Senate heard when the bill went through unanimously—the clerk at the desk, in stentorian tones, said 'Calendar No. 475, S. 915, a bill to provide for the more expeditious settlement of disputes with the United States, and for other purposes.'

"Who," he inquired, "could object to that?"

Soviet efficiency: An American diplomat stationed at Moscow reports that it took 22 phone calls to get the Embassay's elevator repaired recently.

Scholar among diplomats: June is a very busy month for Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States. One of the outstanding scholars of China, he has been invited to receive honorary degrees from eight different American universities. For courtesy's sake the Embassy declines to publish the list until all the bestowals are past.

Official wanderlust: Senator Rush Holt of West Virginia is author of an open letter to the Congressional Record calling attention to the $80,416,401 bill for traveling expenses of Federal officials during the present year.

Government officials must have been reading the prevalent slogan "travel and see America," he concluded.

Canadian War Program Geared to U. S. Production

Continued from Page 1

in Canada would have been at a standstill.

Along with the anouncement that this difficulty had been bridged, the Canadian Government made known other features of its program. Using American engines, Canada is turning out 20 planes a week and will be turning out 30 by the end of the year—a small output compared with that of some countries, but not inconsiderable for a country which up to last September had hardly begun to prepare for war at all.

Altogether, the Government expects to make at least, 1,028 planes this year and at least 1,600 next year. These are official schedules but it is hoped they will be exceeded. Half of the new planes are for use in the air-training program and will be equipped with American engines. The other half are fighting craft which will be sent immediately to Britain and equipped there with British engines.

Its whole concept of the war altered by the German drive to the Channel, Canada is making its plans on the assumption that this is the critical period for the Allies, that it must deliver every possible plane and every possible pilot now. For this reason, the air-training plan is being altered, but not reduced in size. Where it had been intended to use the first pilots trained here as teachers in the training of others, the men trained first will be sent overseas immediately. This will mean greater aid to Britain now and less later on.

Program Revised

Now that Britain must concentrate all its energies on its own efforts and cannot spare equipment to Canada, this country has revised other aspects of its program. It is planning, for example, the manufacture of tanks, an entirely new departure. It is expected that these will follow an American design, since some materials for them must be obtained in the United States. But nearly all parts, including the engines, can be built in Canada.

This country also will start manufacturing antiaircraft, and antitank guns, as well as delicate instruments for airplanes formerly obtained in Britain. It is starting to make 25-pounders and Brenn machine guns. Where it produced 30,000,000 rounds of small ammunition before the war, it will turn out twice that quantity this year and within a year the figure will reach 300,000,000 rounds, most of it for shipment to Britain.

Canada will make its own war chemicals and even now is shipping some chemicals to Britain. Two new Government powder plants are to be established. Eighty-six airfields, some of which were to be finished next year, will be hurried to completion, with hangars, before winter.

Whether this program is large enough to meet the war situation is not clear to any Canadian, for the situation changes almost daily, but it is larger than most Canadians realize and dwarfs this country's war effort between 1914 and 1918. Where Canada spent $870,000,000 on the former war up to the spring of 1918, in this year alone it will spend perhaps $1,000,000,000 out of a national income of about $4,500,000,000.

120,000 in Service

The Government's decision to enlist a third and the rifle units of a fourth infantry division means the country will have about 120,000 men in active service. The infantry divisions together will total about 85,000 men. The Air Force, now numbering just over 12,300, will be raised to 17,000 by the enlistment of 5,000 skilled mechanics. In the Navy are 6,600 men and there will be 10,000 by next year where, in the last war, Canada had no Air Force and its Navy was negligible with an expenditure of only $3,000,000 a year as against the present naval budget of $100,000,000.

Finally, the Government is enlisting a home guard of 3,000 men to operate against "fifth-column" activities and it will be supported by a reserve corps the size of which has not yet been announced.

All this means, obviously, that the entire organization of Canadian industry, the entire structure of governmental finance, the whole civil service is to be changed almost beyond recognition. This country took the war pretty quietly at first and was content to be a junior party, following advice from Britain. Recent developments in Europe have altered all that and roused the Canadian people to a new enthusiasm for national effort.

Canada Pledges All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 5—The fullest measure of assistance it is in the power of Canada to give has been placed unreservedly at the disposal of the Allied cause in this critical hour.

This was made clear in a statement yesterday by the Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King which was received with applause by the House of Commons.

While the full extent of the carefully planned co-operation would not be given out, the Prime Minister assured the House of some measures taken. Canadian destroyers were operating in British waters with the Royal Navy. Canada was shipping planes, fighters and bombers, many of them from Canadian defense units. A ship carrying bombers from Britain to Canada was order back to Britain by the Canadian Government. A number of Blenheim bombers being manufactured for Canada were turned over by the Canadian Government to the Royal Air Force.

Arrangements were made to despatch overseas a fighter squadron equipped with aircraft. A number of pilots from Camp Borden were proceeding overseas. A contingent of Canadian troops was sent to the West Indies freeing British regulars stationed there.

On more than one occasion the Canadian troops now in Britain were on the point of departure to Flanders and their leader Maj.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton had made a valuable report to the War Office on the situation of the armies there.

Disposition of Canadian troops had been governed by the decision of the chiefs of staff. Canadian troops were being employed, it was said, in the way believed serving best the needs of the present situation, either in defense of England's shores or in the reconstruction of a fresh field force in France.

R. B. Hanson read a paragraph from Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech: "We shall never surrender and even if, which I do not for a moment believe, this island or even part of it is subjugated and starving then our Empire across the seas, armed and guarded by the British fleet, will carry on the struggle until in God's good time the New World in all its strength and might sets forth to the rescue and liberation of the Old." Mr. Hanson said: "That is a challenge to Canada" and the House applauded.

Air Force Expands

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—Sir Archibald Sinclair, Minister for Air, told the House of Commons today that the flying and training organization of the Royal Air Force was being expanded "on a considerable scale" to meet "all further requirements."

Sir Archibald said a large number of training schools "have already been or are in the process of being established overseas in countries most suitable to the purpose."

"The great importance of protecting airdromes in this country and other possible mass landing grounds for troop-carrying planes is fully recognized and defensive preparations are being pressed forward," he said.

Charges that the Air Ministry organization "shows weaknesses in its structure" and that "those responsible for its expansion made mistakes," were made in a report by the Committee on National Expenditure.

Metaphos Test

"Metaphos," a new phosphatic fertilizer produced by the TVA, is being tried out this spring on test-demonstration farms in 31 New York State counties.

Red Tape Cut To Speed U. S. Defense Plan

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sion and because of the confidence which private industry has in them, complete co-operation is expected at every point. The importance of the power which Mr. Roosevelt has indicated he is prepared to vest in the Commission is that it will permit its members to function decisively and efficiently.

One expression of the Commission's prompt action is the announcement from the State Department that the export of machine tools is being closed off because of that need at home in building the instruments of defense.

The fact came out when a representative of the Japanese Embassy called to inquire as to the Government's intentions on this point, Japan having been purchasing rather large quantities of this equipment from the United States. It was explained that the sudden decision to terminate these exports was directed against no particular country but was a part of the Nation's defense program.

Both Houses of Congress are today devoting their time almost exclusively to moving defense bills rapidly along toward final enactment.

Debt Limit Lifted

A $4,000,000,000 increase in the statutory debt limit, instead of $3,000,000,000, has now been voted by the House Ways and Means Committee. The vote was 16 to 0. The Committee is also putting the final touches on its emergency tax bill, which it is now amending so that it will likely produce $1,000,000,000 in extra revenue instead of $656,000,000 as originally asked by the Administration. New tax measures being considered include broadening the bases of the income tax and higher surtaxes.

President Roosevelt said he hoped to reduce general Government expenditures, apart from defense, by $250,000,000 to $300,000,000, while Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia is pressing his proposal for Government salary reductions, including members of Congress, which would carry these economies to a much higher figure.

The House yesterday approved and sent back to the Senate for final action the conference report on the huge naval appropriation bill, providing for $1,308,171,000 for immediate expansion. The Senate passed an aviation bill calling for large authorizations for the Naval Flying Service and another measure consolidating the Naval Bureau of Construction and Repair with the Bureau of Engineering, to be known hereafter as the Bureau of Ships.

The navy is rushing plans to lay down 87 more warships within the next few months.

Asks 68 Warships

The President's latest supplemental defense request of $1,277,741,000 which has now been sent to Congress in itemized form includes funds earmarked to begin work on 68 warships. In the regular 1941 fiscal year navy appropriation bill is money for 19. The two programs will be fed into existing private and navy yards as rapidly as feasible.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is lending the full support of the Administration to the resolution introduced in Congress this week by Representative Sol Bloom and Senator Key Pittman, Chairmen, respectively, of the House and Senate Foreign Affairs Committees, warning against any foreign encroachments on the Western Hemisphere.

Britain to Start Anew in Fighting Nazis

Continued from Page 1

day that these words mark the clearest signal yet given to the United States that in this desperate race of justice against tyranny America must take its turn with the baton, and that it is now at once, not later, that the effect of a New World spurt can be decisive in restoring the strength of the democratic team.

Britain's determination to stand to the end, if necessary, alone, against the "grip of the Gestapo and all the odious apparatus of Nazi rule" was never more uncompromisingly and forcefully stated than by Mr. Churchill.

A French colleague sitting beside this correspondent in the House of Commons winced as he heard the Prime Minister speak of the possibility of continuing the struggle without France. But although this reference has aroused some anxious speculation, it is said to be felt in responsible circles that the knowledge that Britain will not surrender, whatever the continental outcome, will give the French new encouragement.

Mr. Churchill's refusal to cloak the magnitude of the disaster to the Allies in the loss of virtually all the equipment of the Flanders armies shows clearly that a fully effective new B. E. F. cannot be available for some time.

Delay on Equipment

Admitting the loss of nearly a thousand guns, and all transport and armored vehicles, the Prime Minister said it would impose "further delay on the expansion of our military strength."

Working as Britain now is, day and night, Sundays and week ends, and with Labor and Capital having cast aside their interests, rights, and customs in the common cause, Mr. Churchill calculated that the loss would be overtaken in a few months without retarding development of the general program.

The whole question of supply is to be discussed in a secret session of the Commons next Tuesday, when it is expected that hard words will be said of the inadequacy of the B. E. F.'s equipment of tanks and guns and of miscalculations of the enemy's strength, and of the smooth words uttered to cover the known shortcomings in production.

Mr. Churchill himself, while contending that the B. E. F. was a finely equipped army with the "best of all we had to give," admitted that in armament production "expansion had not been proceeding as fast as we had hoped."

Sharp Questioning Faced

But an indication of the strong feeling the Government will face came yesterday from Capt. Frederick J. Bellenger just back from the fury of the Flanders battle and now taking his seat again on the Socialist benches. He and other parliamentary members of the B. E. F. had much to say as to the conduct of the expedition. There was some misunderstanding as to whether there should be a debate on the situation following Mr. Churchill's speech.

Mr. Bellenger, mistakenly imagining that he was not being allowed to voice his views, flared up with appeal to the Speaker: "If you are going to stifle debate there is going to be trouble."

He was persuaded by the Speaker, however, that a suitable time for his intervention would be forthcoming at the secret session. Moreover, Mr. Churchill reassured the Commons generally by the assertion that the Government welcomed an opportunity for free discussion and "would benefit by views freely expressed in all parts of the House."

Brunt Borne by France

Meanwhile it is recognized the French, weakened by their own losses and by the disruption of longstanding military plans, will face the full brunt of the new German offensive with the added possibility of an assault in the rear from Italy, and perhaps even Spain.

The presence now in this country, as a result of the Flanders evacuation of one of the largest trained armies ever assembled in Britain, lessens as Mr. Churchill intimated the immediate danger of a British invasion. This situation, it is hoped, will enable Britain to give the fullest possible aid in the air and on the sea to its French ally.

The apprehension felt in some quarters lest Mr. Churchill should flinch from telling the nation the whole sober truth of the significance of the Flanders evacuation has now been dispelled. The Prime Minister's abrupt "ending of the soft soap era" in British politics constitutes a new poignant plea to the United States to fill the gap in war machines vital to hold a fresh German Blitzkrieg, and which Britain itself now admits it cannot fill in time.

Aircraft Sorely Needed

The vital necessity that Britain should have more planes was clearly implied in the Prime Minister's speech, even though he did not make specific reference to a shortage. He went out of his way to give the Commons passionate assurance that out of the Flanders disaster there stood out one clear unmistakable victory, namely that of the Royal Air Force over the German Air Force.

This championing of the R. A. F. was clearly prompted by widespread feeling at first among troops returning from the bombed and machine-gunned Flanders battlegrounds and beaches of Dunkirk that as they saw little of British aircraft these were not being fully effective. But Mr. Churchill explained that what the Army saw were only enemy bombers which escaped the British protective attack further away.

He expressed complete confidence as result of initial full-scale conflict between British and German airmen. In fact he raised the intrepid young men of the air to lyrical heights, even above the Knights of the Round Table and the Crusaders. He seemed clearly to anticipate the cause of civilization today being defended by the skill and devotion of a few thousand airmen.

Lost to Weight of Metal

Commenting on the Allied evacuation of Flanders the Daily Herald today said: "A contributory cause was the surrender of the Belgian Army. But the root goes much deeper. The speech (of Mr. Churchill) made it clear that Allies were driven into the sea by an overwhelming weight of metal."

Immediate new steps Britain is taking to try to rectify this situation include announcement yesterday by the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Clement R. Attlee, of formation of an "Economic General Staff," to speed up the war machine.

Five ministerial groups have been named to deal with economic and home affairs, Mr. Attlee said, with Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister Without Portfolio, heading the production council and the economic policy; Mr. Attlee himself heading the home policy and food production, and Sir John Anderson, civil defense and home security.

In addition the War Minister, Mr. Anthony Eden, announced doubling the rate of calling up classes, and a new arm for home defense has come into being with formation of the "Ironsides," organized by Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, which, though bearing his name, are primarily called after Cromwell's most trusted vanguard.

'Ironsides' Force

LONDON (AP)—Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, commander of the British Home Force, is organizing a new "Ironsides" force made up of small bodies of highly mobile and heavily armed troops to counter German invaders.

It is expected that "many hundreds" of such units will be formed from the Regular Army to become the nation's "riot squads" if the Germans land in Britain.

Pittman Pleased

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Winston Churchill's assertion that Great Britain would not surrender its fleet and would fight on even if England were subjugated was hailed in some congressional circles today as substantially guaranteeing the Western Hemisphere against a successful Nazi attack.

Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee called Mr. Churchill's statement to the House of Commons "the most encouraging proposed action on behalf of the British Government that has come to the attention of the United States since the invasion of Holland."

"Churchill's assurance that Great Britain will never surrender even if the British Isles are subjugated and will continue the war against Hitler from Canada, substantially guarantees the Western Hemisphere against successful attack for a long period of time, at least," Senator Pittman declared.

"This promise, however, does not warrant the United States in any let-down in carrying out its program for adequate national defense."

Hold on Supplies

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—The Ministry of Economic Warfare announced today that Allied empires now virtually control the world production of rubber, tin, diamonds, nickel, jute, kapok, tea, sisal, shellac, and palm oil.

The German invasion of the Lowlands and the resultant alliance with the Netherlands Empire and a similar alliance with Belgian territories have given the Allies a near monopoly of these materials, he said.

Berlin Comment

BERLIN, June 5 (AP)—Authorized German circles evinced keen interest today in that section of British Prime Minister Churchill's speech in Parliament yesterday which they interpreted as showing determination "to carry the war to the New World when the fighting in Europe is decided."

"That question is of even greater interest to America than to us," one authoritative commentator said.

Garment Workers Vote Return to A. F. of L.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—The log jam in the turbulent waters of American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations relations was seen breaking here this afternoon as the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, one of the original keys of the C. I. O. arch, voted 644 to 12 to take immediate steps to return to the A. F. of L., its parent body, from which it was suspended by the Federation's Executive Council along with other unions which have joined the drive by John L. Lewis to unite the unorganized in the mass industries.

The Union voted for reaffiliation with the A. F. of L. after the convention had heard a letter from William Green, president of the Federation, in which he announced that his Executive Council had recently voted concurrence on certain "matters" which David Dubinsky, President of the Garment Workers' Union, had cited in his keynote address at the convention here as basic principles of reaffiliation.

Points Granted

These were (1) discontinuation of the assessments of one cent a month for each member for a war chest to oppose the C. I. O.; (2) transfer of power from the Federation's Executive Council to the national convention in so far as suspension of international and national unions was concerned, and (3) revision of the A. F. of L. constitution to provide for eradication of racketeering in autonomous unions.

Mr. Green, while specifically speeding the first two points of Mr. Dubinsky's demands, made mention of the third point. Thereafter, the convention adopted a resolution defining specific measures for the outlawing of racketeering and instructing its delegates to the forthcoming A. F. of L. National convention in New Orleans, La., next November to press for constitutional enactment of this provision.

Mr. Dubinsky, in a press conference afterwards, said that while he had no assurance that the A. F. of L. would meet the anti-racketeering proposal, he was willing to bring the matter up after reaffiliation.

Dubinsky Hopeful

Mr. Dubinsky was optimistic regarding peace in labor's ranks, adding that Mr. Green had told him a few weeks ago that the A. F. of L. was prepared to go "further than ever before" for a just peace with the C. I. O.

The convention invited Mr. Green to address the delegates, and Mr. Dubinsky said he would then discuss "technical arrangements" for the return of the Garment Workers' Union to the A. F. of L. fold.

Mr. Dubinsky saw his union, 250,000 strong, exerting a leavening influence on the trade union movement, the division of whose conservative and progressive elements he described as detrimental to both.

Action for reaffiliation with the Federation today followed adoption of resolutions late yesterday in which the Garment Workers called for the re-election of President Roosevelt as "the one man qualified to mobilize the Nation for defense without destroying labor standards."

A strong pro-war attitude voiced by the delegates yesterday, indicating that the Garment Workers would follow the President as far as he would find it necessary to go in defense of the Nation and aid to the Allies, found expression in a resolution before the convention this afternoon.

Ford Law Practice Criticized by NLRB

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 5 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board accused Ford Motor Company yesterday of trying to "avoid the consequences of its unfair labor practices through ingenuity of counsel."

To Ford contentions that a Board order was invalid, NLRB countered:

"This . . . is, to date, the high-water mark of the respondent's efforts to avoid the consequences. . . ."

Ford has contended the NLRB order was not approved in a meeting of the Board. NLRB replied it was not necessary to show in the record of a case that the decision was made at a meeting. Members confer daily, jointly consider and discuss evidence before reaching any conclusion or order which they sign, said an NLRB brief filed with the Circuit Court of Appeals. The Court begins a hearing today on Ford's appeal from a Board order directing the company to cease alleged unfair labor practices. The case has been in litigation two years.

The Board granted that trial examiner John P. Lindsay asked questions at a hearing "which were not helpful and at times used injudicious language," but denied that Ford was not given full opportunity to present its case.

'Aid From U. S.'

PARIS, June 5 (AP)—Frenchmen yesterday counted the United States on the Allied side at least as a "nonbelligerent."

The Government Le Temps, devoting its leading editorial to "Aid from America," declared:

"Already nonbelligerence has replaced the policy of isolation.

"The Americans have taken full cognizance of the gravity of the peril that German victory would constitute for them. In reality, it would lead them sooner or later to the loss of all political independence and to the obligation to renounce the democratic institutions which have made the grandeur of America and to the loss of all economic independence."

The Valentine State

Arizona is sometimes known as the "Valentine State" from the fact that it was admitted to the Union Feb. 14, 1912.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Attractively Furnished Housekeeping Suites
1 to 4 rooms with thoroughly equipped kitchens, some with tile bath and shower. Convenient to all Boston activities.
Rates Upon Request
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street, Boston
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Make
THE SOVEREIGN
Your home while in Santa Monica
Permanent and transient guests. One block from ocean. Dining room—excellent food. Garage.
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SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation, reasonably priced, with garage. 130 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD NOW OPEN
Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

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MOVING TO CALIFORNIA?
Let us SHIP YOUR HOUSEHOLD GOODS THROUGH CARS. LOW RATES
EMPIRE FREIGHT COMPANY
Huntington Avenue, Boston. KEN 4435

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ARE you interested in quality photofinishing? We have no desire to compete with bargain offers. We offer first-quality workmanship at an economy price. Any 6 or 8 exposure roll developed and printed, 25c coin. Prompt service. Photomail, Dept. C61, Harrisburg, Pa.

ROLLS Developed. Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements, 8 high gloss enamel prints, 25c. One Day Service. Send for free mailing bag. Universal Photo Service, Box 612-T, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

THE MARSHEL CO. thanks those Monitor readers who responded to our invitation and are enjoying earnings as agents for our Stainless, Waterproof Household Necessities. This opportunity is still available, and we invite ambitious men and women to write for our Catalog "M". Marshel Co., 1239 Broadway, New York.

SUMMER BOARD

INTERVALE, New Hampshire. "Sunnyacre". Modernized farmhouse; accommodates limited number; excellent cuisine; guest house; restful vacation; apply until June 10th. JANE OLIVER, 700 Webster Street, Needham, Mass.; tel. 1140.

SUMMER RENTALS

QUIET-COOL, six room house on shore near Rockland at mouth Georges River; $200 for season. D. M. Davol, Pleasant Pt., Knox Co., Maine.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—For 3 months, attractive, cool apt.; suitable 1 or 2; living room, fireplace, frigidaire, elec. grill, twin beds. ROBINSON, 346 Beacon Street.

BOSTON, 346 Beacon St.—Overlooking the river, two-room apartment, well furnished, twin beds, refrigeration, DALTON, Tel. Com. 4374.

QUIET, cool, large one-room apartment with kitchenette and bath; June 15 to Sept. 15; $55; references required. Lombard Williams Co., 174 Newbury St., Boston, Ken. 1080.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CHARMING two rooms, kitchenette, bath; well kept elevator building; switchboard; furnished or unfurnished. 21 West 88th, N. Y. C. (6-A). PE 6-0367.

WALTHAM, MASS.—7-room, heated apt., 2nd floor; large porch; quiet; overlooking Charles River; $50. 95 Riverview Ave., Waltham 0966.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, 30 Hemenway St., Suite 15—Available now until Oct. 1st; references required; daytime call MR. SHAW, Hyd. 1430. (Mass.).

BOSTON—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; near The Mother Church; cool southwest breezes; overlooking small park; elevator. Com. 1517.

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Young woman will be pleased to drive you to points of interest in 1940 Mercury; low rate. Tel. Center Newton 3331 evenings or Box B-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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(HAPPY HOURS) — Beautiful playgrounds, swimming begins June 29th; tuitioning if desired. Information JANE BLAKE, Vales Gate, New York.

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GENEVA ON THE LAKE OHIO
Clean, comfortable cottages, accommodate 5 to 7, rent by week or month, also separate rooms; sandy beach. Address Bellevue Cottages, 563 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue, Pa. or Geneva on the Lake, Ohio.

POCASSET, MASS.—On water; 6-room furnished cottage with boat, electric pump, flush toilet; gas and town water available; reasonable price for quick sale. FRED DAVIS, Pocasset, Mass.

WESTPORT, CONN.—Will rent furnished cottage, 3 rooms, veranda, on beautiful stream; waterfalls, private lake, woods, all conveniences; easy commuting. PE 6-0367, N. Y. C. Westport 2680.

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
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COUNTRY BOARD

BEAUTY VIEW—Quiet, comfortable home for rest and study. Pleasant rooms, good food. Phone 696-J-1, MRS. FLOYD R. GOODMAN, Honesdale, Pa. R. D. 4.

GLENWOOD LODGE. Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors; modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

MOUNT PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—HOMELIKE house, individual camps; beautiful view overlooking the town and the Uncanoonuc Mts.; wide veranda, large rooms, conveniences, fine table; 50 miles from Boston; 45th season; $15 to $17 weekly, $2.50 to $3 transient; accommodates 25; booklet. Telephone 98—MISS ANNE MERRILL.

WESTPORT, CONN.—Attractive, comfortable rooms in artistically remodeled old barn; excellent meals; near station, village, beach. Casa Pittoresca, 455 Compo Road, Westport 3680.

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7-ROOM furnished cottage, on private lake; 14 acres woodland; 4 bedrooms, pipeless heater, all conveniences; $125 a month for summer; 2½ miles from Ridgefield, 50 miles from N. Y. C. Christian Scientists preferred. H. PAUL, Ridgefield, Conn.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TELEPHONE table and chair with room for book, all mahogany; foot stools, trays, all new, for sale. A. PEARSON, 238 White St., Belmont, Mass. Belmont 4134-J.

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NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
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ATHLETIC director to have charge of athletics in an eastern boys camp; opportunity for permanent position. L. F. Fountain, Wells, New York.

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ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

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MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—7-room Tudor style brick house, 15x26 living room, large fireplace, 2 baths, gas, electricity, Frigidaire; 2-car garage; well landscaped acre plot, 10 minutes' walk to center of town; owner moving, desires responsible tenant; rent $75. Write Box S-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

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KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
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99 NEWBURY ST., BOSTON
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PRACTITIONER'S office, centrally located, well equipped, will rent 3 afternoons and all day Saturday. Phone Lo. 5-1643, N. Y. C.

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PAINTING-PAPERHANGING—Good workmanship guaranteed. E. B. Bowen, Graniteville, R. I. Centerdale 0517-R.

WHEN
in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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UNSURPASSED mountain view, home cooking; low rates; swimming; fishing; near Lake Champlain. Burpees, Vergennes, Vermont. Tel. Addison 269.

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Expert Work—Tubes Tested Free
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JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 3519 91st St.—Two airy rooms, residential, park here; 5c subway, bus or your car direct to all Fair gates (1 mile), $1.00 per. Heimstaedt.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 37-27 88 St.—Double room, large front room, sun porch, private house, $1 person, 10 min. Fair. HA. 9-2984.

KEW GARDENS, N. Y., 66 Beverly Road—Double, single, rooms; $1.50 per person; private home; near transportation. Vir. 7-2942. Mrs. Cook.

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RESTFUL, quiet home; large, airy rooms with private baths; convenient, pleasant, residential location; good meals. 208 Prospect St. Guest House, East Orange, N. J. Same management Scott Riddle Inn, Or. 5-9746.

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BOSTON, 50 Gloucester, cor. Newbury; near church; colonial furn, single and double rms, very reasonable; perm. or transient. Com. 2882.

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BOSTON, 488 Beacon St., Water Side—Large rooms with private bath; also single rooms; free parking; garage; meals near. COM. 3609.

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BOSTON, 86 Gainsboro St., 2nd floor—Private family; airy rooms; innerspring beds; near church; parking. MISSES ROBINSON.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
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N. Y. C., 143 East 53rd St., Apartment 24—Ladies only; light, comfortable; kitchen privileges; excellent location. Call evenings, Elevator.

N. Y. C., 301 W. 110th St., Apt. 33 (7th floor)—Large, cool, comfortable rooms; single, double; near subways, buses. EVEREST, UN. 4-7930.

N. Y. C., 601 West 112th (6F)—Front rooms; double $7.00; single $6.00; separate wash room. Corner B'way.; kitchen privileges.

N. Y. C., W. 96th St.—Clean, attractive front studio, suitable 2; piano, elevator; also single; near church, park. RI. 9-9459.

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Write for details.
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Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

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Machineless Permanent
$5 and $6.50
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NEW JERSEY

ORANGE (Continued)

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Permanent Waves $3.00 to $7.00
Ends $2.50 up
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To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

SOUTH ORANGE

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Rilling Kooler Wave, $7.50
The Perfect Permanent
Ends 4.50
122 So. Orange Ave. SO 2-9611

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

SEARS—Passaic
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 Madison Street
Tel Pa 2-10100

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
188 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

PATERSON

SISCO DAIRY CO
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTS WEAR
131 Park Ave. Plfd. 6-2776

Taylor's Specialty Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

Robert Lipton, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
EST. 1892 PLFD. 6-5269
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE

Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

CLAIRE MORTON SHOPPE
Quality Millinery
for weddings, graduations, etc.
Jane Withers Hats Bridal
for Young Girls Veils
205 EAST 5TH ST. TEL. PLFD. 6-8075

RED BANK

Lawes LEHIGH Lasts
Coal
Fuel Oil
Purina Feeds
Grass Seed
LAWES COAL CO., Inc.
Phone Red Bank 1251

"Footwear of Distinction"
Exclusive Agents
Red Cross Shoes
Size 4 to 10—Width AAAAA to EEE
Albert S. Miller Shoe Co.
18 Broad St., Red Bank Ph. 1264

RIDGEWOOD

WONDER
GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

Electric Home Servants, Inc.
GE APPLIANCES
Refrigerators, Ranges, Dishwashers, and Modern Kitchens
Bendix Home Laundry
Ri. 6-1414 135 E. Ridgewood Ave.

RUTHERFORD

FRIEDRICH'S DAIRY, INC.
Distributors of
Creami-Rich Products
Delivered in
Kearny, N. Arlington, Lyndhurst, Rutherford, Clifton, Nutley, Bloomfield, Belleville.
273 PARK AVENUE, LYNDHURST
RUTHERFORD 2-0075

Werner's
Complete Outfitters to Men
PALM BEACH
and SUMMER SUITS
By The Rivoli RUTHERFORD
Ru. 2-1178

CHEVROLET
New and Used Cars
"The Friendly House of Service"
LAIRD-JOHNSON, Inc.
325 Park Avenue Ru. 2-2500
Ask for J. O. ANGEL

Rutherford Auto Supply Co.
"Everything for your car"
GOODRICH TIRES — BATTERIES
SEAT COVERS — RADIOS
ACCESSORIES
TIRE AND BATTERY SERVICE
12 Sylvan St., opposite the Rivoli
Ru. 2-7089

SPRINGFIELD

PLYMOUTH and CHRYSLER
Sales and Service
MORRIS AVE. MOTOR CAR CO.
155 Morris Avenue Mill. 6-0229

SUMMIT

Joseph O. Chrystal, Inc.
24-Hour Metered Deliveries
Free Oil Burner Cleaning and Emergency Oil Burner Service With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL - OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays SU 6-2808
387 Springfield Ave SU 6-0271

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd.

TEANECK

Service That Satisfies
CARROLL W. HUDGINS
1452 Queen Anne Rd., near State St.
Phone TEA 7-4964
Complete Insurance Service

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware Paints House Furnishings Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

TRENTON

Hand Bags Gloves
Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie 18 S. Broad Street
Trenton, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Atlantic Service Station
W. E. SCHULZ, Prop.
South Avenue and Spring Street
TIRES—BATTERIES
Cars Washed, Simonized
Emergency Road Service
Phone West. 2-3049

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

SUNRISE DAIRY
"The Cream Top Dairy"
1010 SOUTH AVE. TEL. WE. 2-4400
Will be pleased to serve you with quality dairy products in the following municipalities:
Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Mountainside, Garwood, Cranford, Kenilworth, Roselle Park, Roselle and Rahway.

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

CHATTIN BROTHERS
Quality Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds
Wedding Canopies
Estimates Given
139 Central Ave. Tel. WE. 2-0032

WALTER BURD'S
AMOCO SERVICE STATION
Center for Lubrication
Central Ave. and Quimby St., Westfield, N. J.
Tel. We. 2-3932

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Telephone 9685

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METZGER The Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St. Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

CHARLES C. VOGT
CCV JEWELERS
OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY
826 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Marian E. Mitchell
Beauty Salon
Expert Attention from Skillful Specialists in Permanent Waves
1104 Hamilton Street Phone 2-2010

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St Telephone 500

Sterling Silver
By
Gorham, International, Towle
Reed & Barton
EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West Fourth St Tel. 1067

The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway Kimball
Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
Furniture—Elec. Refs.—Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

CHESTER

Armstrong's Linoleum
AWNINGS
MADE-TO-ORDER SHADES
D. SPRUANCE HALL
22nd and Upland Sts. Chester 6615

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W-92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penna.
JOAN KENLEY BLOUSES
Fine Batiste, Frill Trimmed
Each $1.95

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

HARRISBURG

PEAS
Fresh, Tender Choice
Like all of our selected fruits and vegetables.
Daugherty Quality Food Market
Second and State Streets Phone 8274

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle
Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 North Market Square
Furniture Gifts Interior Decoration
Floor Coverings Venetian Blinds
Window Shades Slip Covers
Draperies Awnings
HUGHES DRAPERY SHOP
Interior Decorating
Business Phone 3-6138 231 N. 2nd St.
Residence Phone 3-2654 Harrisburg, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Clothes are Cleaner and Last Longer—at
ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4100

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

MAIN LINE—Narberth

Suzanne Beauty Salon
43 No. Narberth Ave. Narberth
Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2324

OLD YORK ROAD—Elkins Park

M. P. Horner Inc.
PLUMBING
HEATING—ROOFING
8033 York Road
Melrose 4644 Majestic 3037

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

GLENSIDE BOOK SHOP
Gifts and Cards
For Weddings and Graduations
Lending Library
11 Wesley Ave. Ogontz 3121

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

A New and Greater **Frigidaire Cold Wall Refrigerator** FOR 1940
Made Only by Frigidaire (General Motors Product)
Easy Terms

Modern Kitchen Fixtures
Why not remodel your old kitchen?
W. C. Fleck & Bro.
INCORPORATED
WALLER MOTORS, Inc.
Adds
STUDEBAKER
Distributorship to Existing
PACKARD
Franchise
JENKINTOWN, PENNA.

ALADDIN
ALADDIN Book Shop
Lending Library Latest Books
224 OLD YORK ROAD OGONTZ 4343

COPLEY'S
Candy—Ice Cream
"Your Week End Hostess Likes Candy"
417 York Road Ogontz 5010

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Pennypacker 9196 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor 3¢ per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

Oil Burners Gas Appliances Refrigeration
Harry L. Stilwell & Son
Plumbing and Heating
N. W. Corner 13th and Windrim Ave.
Phone Michigan 3124 Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective

Open Wed. and Fri Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Germantown 5795

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 5339 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Orr's Flower Shop
OF SHADYSIDE
Member F. T. D.
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Real Estate and Insurance
JENKINSON
Realty Company
Linden 3148 Bellevue, Pa.

There is no substitute for Quality!
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
BELLEVUE MARKET
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

PITTSBURGH Mt. Lebanon

WAYSIDE INN
TEA ROOM
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
AIR CONDITIONED
OPEN SUNDAYS
3277 W. Liberty Ave., MT. LEBANON, PA.

READING

FILL YOUR VACATION NEEDS AT
POMEROY'S
A Pennsylvania Institution—Est. 1878

ST. LAWRENCE MILK
Electropure
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

SCRANTON

C.M.DARLING
ART SHOP
SCRANTON LIFE BLDG.
Fine China, Glass, Pictures and Picture Framing

The Heinz Store's
Fun Shops Are Open!
Everything from shorts to overalls is here! Styles are young and different! Colors, gorgeous! and prices sweet and low!
The Heinz Store
GRADUATION GIFTS
Luggage, Handbags, Umbrellas, Billfolds, Belts, LaCross Manicure Sets, Dressing Cases for Men and Women.
Alexandra deMarkoff Cosmetics
SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK
Powder and Lipstick Combination, $1.00
PUHL & ZIMAN
211 North Washington Avenue

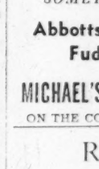
SEWICKLEY

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

Select Food Market
Tel. Sewickley 1900 510 Beaver St.

SWARTHMORE

Visit
SNOWDEN'S
Enlarged Gift, Toy, Houseware Departments
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
MEDIA, PA.



RUMFORD
ALL PHOSPHATE
Baking Powder
The Two-to-One Leavener
MARTEL BROS.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT
Abbotts De Luxe Vanilla Fudge Ice Cream
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER WE DELIVER

Real Estate
EDWARD L. NOYES
23 SO. CHESTER ROAD

TURTLE CREEK

Awnings and Venetian Blinds
W. L. ZISCHKAU
524 Osborne Street Valley 2546
Best Grade at Lowest Prices

WILKES-BARRE

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

YORK

SITLERS
Fancy Groceries
104 EAST MARKET ST.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Blessed (Deut. 28:3)—Preferably two syllables when used as an adjective.

Capernaum — *Ka-pur'-nay-um* (first *a* as in sof*a*, second as in ch*a*otic; first *u* as in urn, second as in circ*u*s).

It is evident that the New Testament writers took care to put Palestinian geographical names into Greek with all possible clearness as they readily turn from Greek into English.

Chaldees (Neh. 9:7) — Preferably *Kal-deez'*. Webster's favors accent on the last syllable, perhaps to conform to the Greek word, Anglicized form of which is "Chaldeans."

Deliverance (Ps. 32:7)—*De-liv'-er-ans* (first *e* as in event, *i* short, second *e* as in maker, *a* as in account). Four syllables.

Ecclesiastical—*Eh-klee'-zih-ass'-tih-kal.*

Ecstasy — *Ek'-sta-sih* (*e* and *i* short, *a* as in sofa).

The word expresses overpowering emotion, usually exeessive joy.

Illusions — *I-lu'-zhunz* (*i* short, first *u* long, second as in circus). A long *u* goes smoothly after *l* and a prefixed syllable.

Impartial—*Im-par'-shal* (*i* short, first *a* as in arm, second as in account). Prefix *im*, which is the same as *in*, has no effect on the main part of the word, which is pronounced as in "martial."

Logos — *Log'-oss* (both vowels short, according to Webster's).

The Greek word *logos* is applied to the word or form which expresses a thought, or the thought itself, from *legein*, "to speak."

Nebulae — *Neb'-u-lee* (first *e* short, *u* as in unite).

Omnipotence—In order to keep the "potent" (Latin *potens*) factor intact, it is recommended that the word be pronounced *om'-nih'-po-tense.*

Omnipotent — *Om-nip'-o-tent* (first *o* and the *i* short, second *o* as in obey, *e* as in silent).

Pavilion (Ps. 31:20) — *Pa-vil'-yun* (*a* as in sofa, *i* short, *u* as in circus). Rhymes with "million." A word of Latin ancestry.

Promisedst (Neh. 9:15)—*Prom'-is-edst* (all vowels short). Three syllables. Some secondary stress must go to a final syllable having so many letters.

Righteous (Prov. 18:10) — *Ri'-chus* (*i* long, *u* as in circus). It is correct to pronounce all *five* of the last letters *chus*, according to Webster's. However, *rite'-yus* is preferred by the Oxford English Dictionary.

Sensuality—*Sen'-shoo-al'-ih-tih* (all vowels short except the first *i*, which is clipped-short as in charity). The simple method of pronouncing the second syllable as *shoo* is also the authentic way.

Sepulchre — Sound it *sep'-ul-ker*. Keep the *u* before the *l*.

Shew (Ps. 91:16) — The *e* is sounded as long *o*; "sew" is a comparable word.

Sublimity—*Sub-lim'-ih-tih* (all vowels short, but the *u* and the second *i* are clipped-short as in circus and charity, respectively). All short syllables, as happens sometimes in abstract words carried down from Latin.

Superiority — *Su-per'-ih-or'-ih-tih* (*u* as in unite, *e* as in here, all other vowels short except the second *i*, which is clipped-short as in charity). A long *e* is required, and lexicographical advice is that the *r* be joined with the *e* as in the word "here."

Ur (Neh. 9:7)—*U* as in **urn**

Dropping Faults

Do not think of your faults, still less of other's faults; in every person who comes near you look for what is good and strong; honor that; rejoice in it, and as you can, try to imitate it, and your faults will drop off like dead leaves when their time comes.—John Ruskin.

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club from Tom Knapp, Westwood, Mass.

The following are the 10 best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on May 22:

"United We Sit"
J. M. Seese, Strasburg, Ohio.

"Between Friends"
Alfred S. Compton, Roselle, N. J.
Dorothy L. Druege, Elmhurst, Ill.
Helen Predmore, Oakland, Calif.

"Purr-tectors"
Mrs. Hazel Mead, Detroit, Mich.
Laura E. Wilson, Jersey City, N. J.

"Three Musketeers"
Mrs. Carolyn Fish, Upper Darby, Pa.
Fred Gilliard, Andover, Mass.
Mrs. Jessie Seidenbecker, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. P. A. Young, Wessington, S. D.

"The Convoy"
Mrs. Dorothy F. Dearborn, Barrington, R. I.

"Dog Watch"
Jane B. Allen, Springfield, Mass.

"Two Is Company, Three Is a Crowd"
A. H. Bassar, Concord, N. H.
Gertrude Morrison Brown, Los Angeles.
E. M. Chowenhill, Pleasantville, N. Y.
Mrs. O. R. Fairfield, Worcester, Mass.
A. A. Schneider, Belleview, Fla.

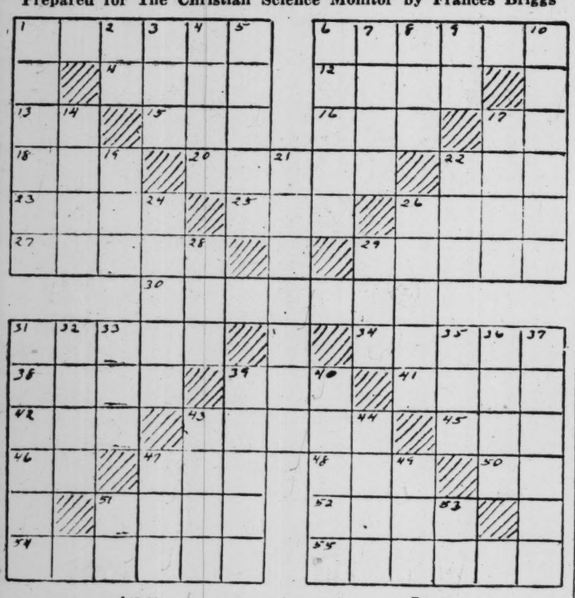
"Canine Protectorate"
Harry S. Smith, Oceanside, N. Y.

"Coalition"
Mrs. Robert L. Dawson, Piqua, Ohio.

"Good Neighbors"
Mrs. Margaret C. Albery, Covington, Ohio.
D. E. Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Alice C. Ulrich, Hartford, Conn.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What prophet proclaimed his intention of speaking only what God showed unto him?
6—What product do you associate with Stilton, England?
11—Gideon commanded what?
12—Baseball pitchers hope opponents will not earn many what?
13—If you were in Dawson, Canada, in what direction would you travel to reach Valdez, Alaska (abbr.)?
15—Speck.
16—It is said that what kind of authors are best to read?
17—What is third note of scale?
18—Metal used for kitchen utensils.
20—What article of apparel was formerly made at Paisley, Scotland?
22—Possessive pronoun.
23—In Norse mythology, Thor was son of whom?
25—Daniel Webster likens knowledge to what heavenly body?
26—What ran away with spoon in certain nursery rhyme?
27—What is a town of central Guatemala?
29—What was one of Columbus' vessels?
30—What is a seaport of New Zealand?
31—What animal has 4 front and 3 hind toes on each foot?
34—What place is represented in "Taming of the Shrew"?
38—What measures are used by Hebrews?
39—A term meaning "brother."
41—Who is any of three goddesses of fate in Norse mythology?
42—A large quantity (colloq.).
43—What do you call a first-year or a second-year midshipmen in naval academy at Annapolis?
45—To consume.
46—Half an em is what?
47—What is a northern constellation?
48—Anger.
50—Lira (abbr.).
51—German equivalent to "Mr."
52—Fervent desire.
54—Who elopes with Squire Thornhill in "Vicar of Wakefield"?
55—What is an island of Pomerania, Prussia, between Stettiner Haff and Baltic Sea?

Down

1—Where was Ralph Waldo Emerson born?
2—What is the Creole State (abbr.)?
3—Who was ancestor of Ardites?
4—What is Freeman Golden's radio name?
5—Tales of Hercules, Pegasus, etc., are what?
6—Emblem of royalty.
7—The frame or body of a vessel.
8—Termination.
9—What is a plural ending?
10—Elijah threw his mantle over whom?
14—What is an antonym of "narrow"?
17—What resembles rain in Longfellow's "The Day is done"?
19—Point of a pen is what?
21—What is a commercial city of France?
22—What liquid measure did Hebrews use?
24—Lowest point is called what?
26—What is a French commune on Rance River?
28—What is a Negro of a tribe on White Nile?
29—Who is hero of "Great Expectations"?
31—What is a manufacturing commercial city of Ohio?
32—What king of Judah succeeded Manasseh?
33—A favored individual.
35—Female rabbit is what?
36—What mountains separate Europe and Asia?
37—What is a county of northern Michigan?
39—Girl's name signifying "flower."
40—Who was second son of Aaron and and Elisheba (Ex 6:34)?
43—What prefix means "about"?
44—Who is a friend of Antony in "Antony and Cleopatra"?
47—What is gold monetary unit of Bulgaria?
49—What is a commune of Netherlands?
51—Hawaiian Islands (abbr.).
53—What ending denotes past tense?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Monitor Camera Club from Peter Savary, London

The Castaways

The "rescuer" seems to be looked upon with suspicion in this little incident snapped at Round Pond, Kensington Gardens, London.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Radio Can Be Tuned by Remote Control?

It does seem marvelous to be able, by means of a small, lightweight box, without wires or connections of any kind, to tune a radio set to any one of several stations, raise or lower the volume, or turn the set off entirely, from any point within 50 to 100 feet of the set.

The way in which this is accomplished is briefly as follows.

The little box, which is so light that it can be carried about very easily, contains one dry cell battery and one tube. These generate magnetic impulses. On top of the box is a dial with ten finger holes. This dial functions quite similarly to that of the dial telephone, except that the radio control uses a magnetic circuit instead of an electrical circuit and therefore requires no wires or connections with the set.

As the dial on the box is turned, it developes a series of magnetic impulses. The number of impulses is determined by the degree of rotation of the dial.

These magnetic impulses are picked up by a large coil in the receiving set, where they are amplified and made to operate an automatic selector switch similar to the switch operated by the dial telephone. The number of magnetic impulses sent out by the box determines the station tuned in by the selector switch in the radio set.

The ten finger holes on the box dial enable the user to tune seven different stations, make the volume loud or soft, or to turn the set off entirely. The set, however, cannot be turned on by the remote control box, but must be turned on at the set by hand.

The control box can only operate the type of radio for which it was designed, and will not work with other makes of sets. Moreover, each box is tuned to a specific set, with the result that several people in the same building may use control boxes without danger of tuning each other's radios.

And since the control is magnetic, not electric, it does not cause static or interfere in any way with reception on any receiving sets of whatever type.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

A Verse for Today . . .

He hath made the earth by his power, he hath established the world by his wisdom, and hath stretched out the heaven by his understanding.—Jer. 51:15.

Where Would You Find—

1. A horned toad?
2. The bronze Statue of Freedom by Thomas Crawford?
3. The longest river in Europe?
4. The University of Wisconsin?
5. The country which first began the Panama Canal?
6. The birthplace and observatory of Maria Mitchell?
7. Treasure Island?
8. The National Gallery of Canada?
9. The Great White Sands?
10. The capital of Bermuda?

(Answers appear on this page)

In Lighter Vein

Indications

"Has your wife started her spring cleaning yet?"

"I'm sure she has. The maid and cook quit yesterday."

Passing It Along

Man (handing over his pay envelope to his wife): "You got a nice increase this week, dear."—The Recorder.

Broad Hint

Billy, aged 4, came home from a neighbor's home with a handful of cookies.

"Have you been begging cookies from Mrs. Jones again?" his father asked sternly.

"No," said Billy. "I didn't beg for any. I just said: 'This house smells as if it was full of cookies, but what's that to me?'"—Farm Journal.

Odd Signs and Ads

In Springfield, Ohio: "Straw hats to fit any face."

Seen in Chicago: "Moonlight picnics in this grove every Wednesday night, rain or shine."

In a Jackson, Miss., cafe: "Your face is good but it won't go in the cash register."

Seen in Chicago: "I do repairing of all kinds of shoes in English, German and Hungarian languages."

Notice—Having installed city water I can easily increase my customers for milk a 100. Phone 463.—Oklahoma newspaper.

It Has Been Said of Prejudices—

Never suffer the prejudice of the eye to determine the heart.—Zimmerman.

Ignorance is less remote from the truth than prejudice.—Diderot.

When the judgment is weak the prejudice is strong.—O'Hara.

Prejudice, which sees what it pleases, cannot see what is plain.—Aubrey de Vere.

The prejudiced and obstinate man does not so much hold opinions as his opinions hold him.—Tryon Edwards.

The great obstacle to progress is prejudice.—Bovee.

Prejudice squints when it looks, and lies when it talks.—Duchess de Abrabtes.

Monitor Camera Club from Nancy Richey Ranson, Dallas

Women of Lapland

The Lapp woman's everyday costume is colorful and bright. These three are resting from their daily tasks in the huts of birch poles, thatched with turf.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Mother' to Army and Navy

(San Francisco Chronicle)

San Francisco Greetings from her "boys" streamed in recently to the kindly woman known as "Mother" to thousands of Army and Navy men throughout the United States.

She is Miss Laura Owen, of 210 Tenth Avenue.

Every year this beloved person is paid tribute by members of the AEF, who remember her many kindnesses to them during the first World war. Officers of the Army, Navy, Marines and Flying Corps—former students of hers—also send regards.

"Mother" Owen had her own private school in this city when America entered the World war. Answering the Y. M. C. A.'s call for women workers she gave up her school to don the uniform of the red triangle. She was stationed one year at Fort Miley, doing educational work among the soldiers, and then sent overseas to Brest, France, at the Armistice.

She is considered in military circles as one of the greatest authorities on Army insignia. Her proudest possession is an Army blanket containing 200 American insignia. This blanket is soon to be presented either to the Army War College or the Smithsonian Institution.

Ten months after the Armistice, "Mother" Owen returned to San Francisco and reopened her school. She has been coaching for the past 20 years boys planning to enter West Point and Annapolis. Hundreds of her "boys" are now officers in all parts of the United States.

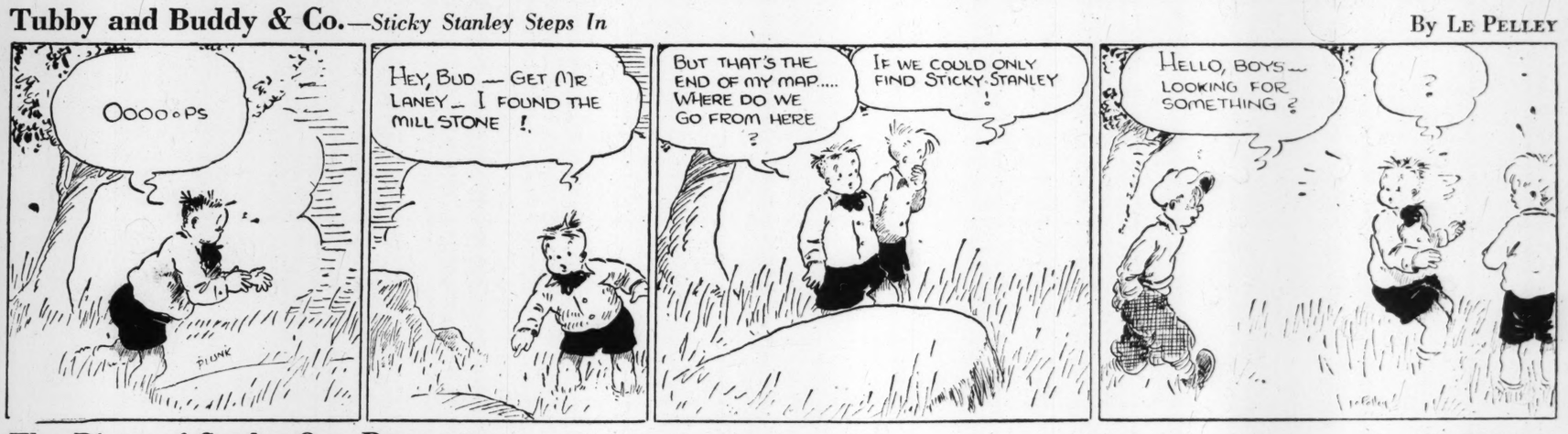
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A lizard with a spine-covered body and head found in the western United States and Mexico.
2. It surmounts the dome of the Capitol, Washington, D. C.
3. The Volga in southeastern Russia; length 2,300 miles to the Caspian Sea.
4. Madison, Wisconsin.
5. France, 1880-1888.
6. The first woman astronomer in America was born, and pursued her studies, on Nantucket Island, Massachusetts.
7. The man-made island in San Francisco Bay; site of the Golden Gate International Exposition.
8. Founded in Ottawa, in 1880, by the Marquis of Lorne, the Governor General of the Dominion.
9. Southern New Mexico; covering 176,000 acres, the sands are almost 100 per cent pure gypsum.
10. Hamilton.

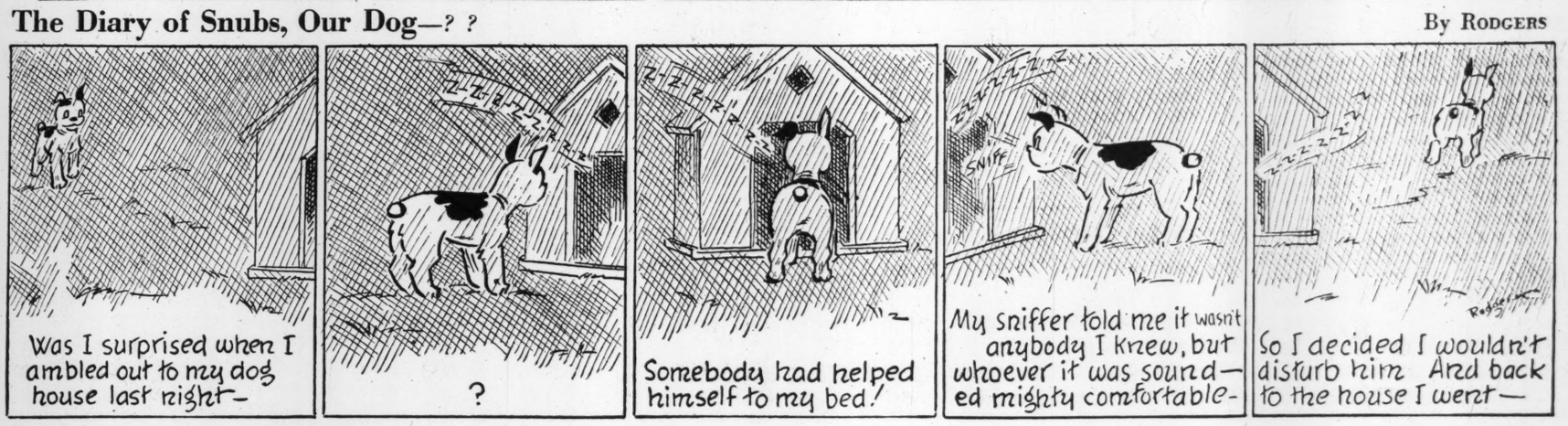
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Sticky Stanley Steps In*

By Le Pelley


OOOOPS
HEY, BUD — GET MR LANEY — I FOUND THE MILL STONE !
BUT THAT'S THE END OF MY MAP.... WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE ?
IF WE COULD ONLY FIND STICKY STANLEY !
HELLO, BOYS — LOOKING FOR SOMETHING ?
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—? ?

By Rodgers


Was I surprised when I ambled out to my dog house last night—
?
Somebody had helped himself to my bed!
SNIFF
My sniffer told me it wasn't anybody I knew, but whoever it was sounded mighty comfortable—
So I decided I wouldn't disturb him And back to the house I went—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Ought to Know*

By The Hagers

TE-WA
THE TE-WA, MONARCH OF THE POND, WAS FREED BY TED FROM HER LAST BOND.
MISS LILLY, SWEET IN FLOWERED SILK, RAISED HASTILY A QUART OF MILK.
CRASH
"I CHRISTEN THEE THE 'TE-WA'!" PING! THE MILK FLEW OVER EVERYTHING.
"THE TE-WA HEADS HER CLASS. HURRAY! THAT MILK," CRIED TED, "WAS ALL GRADE A."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Now!

The wretched record of the last ten years is spotted with the words, "Too Late." Too late came understanding of Germany's post-war plight and efforts to ease the strain on the Weimar Republic. Too late at every step have been the democracies' measures to deal with Naziism by the only method it understands—force. German rearmament, the Rhineland, Austria, Sudetenland, Prague, Memel, Poland, Norway and Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands—all along the line the forces fighting aggression have been behind.

Is America going to continue the process? Already it is beginning to pay for failure to support world stability by easing economic strains and promoting collective security. Aggression which might have been prevented or curbed by small measures taken early now forces gigantic measures and terrific costs. And for the United States the costs have only begun—unless there is quick and successful action to stop Naziism.

But a stitch in time might still hold together the tattered fabric of the world we have known. The issue may be decided in the next month or two. And from all reports the vital material factor will be control of the air. If American planes can be transferred to the Allies quickly enough and in numbers—NOW—they may turn the tide. They may save the building of thousands of planes later—and the lives of millions.

The American people—according to public opinion polls—are ahead of the Government in desiring to give aid to the Allies. The Government can catch up. It can act quickly to supply both new and old planes. Now is the time to make defense effective.

Out of Dunkirk

"I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears, and sweat." With these words Winston Churchill introduced himself as Prime Minister of Great Britain last month. The British people have taken up his offer. The Anglo-Saxon is again showing a peculiar capacity for anticipating the worst and finding it not so bad when it comes. Since the very worst has not come he is almost elated even in the presence of grave news. And having acquitted himself as in the evacuation of Dunkirk he acts in such a way as to make others think he mistakes defeat for victory.

This is to rob the enemy of one of the most important of war's spoils. By all "reasonable" calculations, such a tragedy as occurred in Flanders should have damaged British morale. But it has apparently improved that morale. Not only are the British people exhibiting a vigorous reassurance. They are as a people suddenly stirred to vibrant alertness.

They were given something to do at Dunkirk. They did it. The British Navy that rescued the British Expeditionary Force consisted of stolid ferry boats, excursion steamers like the erstwhile flippant "Brighton Belle," small yachts under amateur skippers. Everybody who could get his hands on a boat, it seems, pointed its bow toward Dunkirk.

The effect of all this toil and sweat on the British people has been such that Mr. Churchill felt he should remind them of the blood and the tears. "Wars are not won," he said in his speech Tuesday, "by evacuations." The taxis that made history in the World War were carrying French soldiers into, not out of, battle. What the taxi-men told the world and what the "navy" off Dunkirk showed was a genius of hard-pressed freemen for courageous improvisation. But the war had to be won after the taxi ride as it has still to be won after Dunkirk.

Aside from what Mr. Churchill described as "a victory inside this deliverance" the evacuation of Dunkirk threw new light on the power of a great Navy to withstand fire from the air. It was possible to operate in narrow waters under concentrated attack by the German air force. Thus both Allied fears and German hopes that invasion of Britain itself may bring a speedy end to the war must be modified. Some observers see in the new direction of German attacks in France an indication that Third Reich leaders have had to reconsider the spectacular ambitions voiced in recent radiocasts of "We're Sailing Against England."

Some of the relief felt by Britons is felt wherever free peoples watch the course of the war. The morale of the British people tempered by the gravity of Mr. Churchill's honest warnings as to future trials is earning a world-wide respect that should soon bear fruit in aid for a cause that is not Britain's alone.

Can Patriotism Be Compelled?

"The flag is the symbol of our national unity," wrote Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter in the decision of the United States Supreme Court holding that compulsory salute of the American flag may be enforced in public schools.

What the opinion further says of the flag is very true, namely that it represents liberty under laws, protection for the weak, and security of free institutions. These facts deserve to be deeply and genuinely appreciated. The flag and the Nation for which it stands are worthy of love and devotion on those counts.

But can such devotion be forced? Can an unappreciative child be made to love its parents simply by commanding it to do so? Compulsion may obtain discipline and grudging respect for superior strength, but it can hardly evoke enthusiasm.

These are points for State legislatures and local school boards to consider in their decision as to what the court calls the "appropriateness" of various methods of inculcating patriotism. The wish of the Supreme Court to avoid being made "the school board for the country" is understandable. Yet there is a question whether in this case dealing with the scruples of a religious sect it has not taken a step toward abdicating its position as a constitutional guarantor of freedom of worship.

Every liberty, of course, has its limits. But if freedom of conscience can be encroached upon by "legislation of general scope" so long as this does not aim at particular sects, then in excited times a great deal may be done under the name of the general welfare which leads in the direction of State religion, or State irreligion as in Nazi Germany or Soviet Russia.

Again, as a matter of actual national unity is it efficacious, as the dissenting Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone puts it, "to coerce these children to express a sentiment which, as they interpret it, they do not entertain"? The Nation certainly should punish injurious, disloyal acts, and may segregate those who refuse their part in a national effort, but active patriotism is a matter of understanding. A voluntary unity of 99 per cent makes the flag a more impressive symbol than an artificial "unity" of 100 per cent.

Summer Resort Classroom

The universities and colleges which contribute so much economically, as well as culturally, to New England are in a fair way of becoming year-around industries. A brochure just issued by the New England Council lists eighty-eight schools that will operate in the six States north of New York and east of the Hudson this summer.

Courses range from casual art lessons on the beach, or barn theatricals, to professional study at Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and include such well known specialty meetings as the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference at Middlebury, Vt.

Summer schools have expanded greatly in recent years. No longer are they regarded merely as places where students make up deficient credits. Rather, are they opportunities to explore broadening intellectual avenues under less formal preparatory requirements.

Happily, these opportunities come at a season when New England's climate is least rigorous and when the mellowed ivy halls, shaded campuses and verdant countryside are most inviting.

Not All Pussy's Fault

This is the time of year when Pussy often falls into disrepute. Young birds are leaving their nests to try their wings, and not the least among the hazards they encounter are roaming cats. Is Pussy blamed for what is largely the fault of humans themselves?

Most well-fed cats are less likely to catch birds than neglected ones. Cat owners also can help by allowing their pets less freedom at this season. Birds are especially helpless and exposed to attack at night and in the early morning hours. Very young birds, just out of the nest, usually spend at least the first night on the ground. By noon of the next day they have gained a little notion of self-reliance and ability to fly.

If Pussy is required to spend her nights in the house, like any other member of the family, and is not allowed out too early in the morning, bird casualties will be fewer. And it might help to put a bell about her neck, as well.

The Bookshelf

More About Mexico's Oil

For those familiar with Mexico's side of the oil property expropriation question, Roscoe B. Gaither's EXPROPRIATION IN MEXICO (New York: Morrow. $2) should be required reading. For, although disclaiming oil company connection or inspiration, Mr. Gaither's book is written wholly from a company point of view and presents, at least to the reviewer, strong arguments in support of his contention that expropriation was wholly extra-legal.

Examining the expropriations and their consequent affirmation by the Mexican Supreme Court on purely legal grounds, Mr. Gaither concludes that, not only has "the Mexican Government violated all of the basic laws of Mexico," but that the Government, aided by Mexican labor, consciously set about maneuvering and bludgeoning the companies into a position where expropriation would at least have some semblance of legality.

The strongest indictment in the book is directed against the Mexican Supreme Court, which is pictured as contravening an unbroken precedent of nearly 100 cases in ruling that indemnity did not have to be simultaneous with expropriation and in admitting that the decision was rendered primarily on patriotic grounds.

Mr. Gaither also appears to be on firm ground when he points out that the Mexican Government probably never had a serious intention of ever paying for the property, since it would "require an amount greater than the total revenue of Mexico more than ten years to liquidate the debt already owed, without interest."

He is on weaker ground, however, when he predicts that "the result of this confiscation and of the American policy of indifference will bring about a chaotic situation in Mexico wherein the greatest sufferers will be the Mexican people." There are also those who would dispute the author's contention that the source of the trouble south of the Rio Grande has derived from the fact that the Mexican people "have been deprived under the revolutionary regimes of necessary moral education previously given by the Church and for which there has been no substitute."

It is, perhaps, unfortunate that nowhere in the book does Mr. Gaither acknowledge that the situation in Mexico may have been induced, at least in part, by the unsavory record which certain foreign interests made by their political intrigues there. The book would also be strengthened by recognition of the fact that Mexico is currently in the throes of a social, political and economic revolution and that revolutions are notoriously inconsiderate of precedents, laws and rights which have greater weight under more settled conditions.

On the whole, however, Mr. Gaither's concise book can perform a valued service to those who have been strongly prejudiced in Mexico's favor or who have heard only the Mexican side of the question.

J. G. H.

A Lot of Rope!

Nancy La Coquette

"Among the towns bombed by the German air force was Nancy, the supply base for the Maginot Line," announced a recent news report.

What a pity that so beautiful a city as Nancy should reach the headlines only in such a fashion! For to Frenchmen this northeastern bastion of the Gallic language and tradition is known as "Nancy la Coquette" and "Nancy of the Golden Gates," and is famed as the best surviving example of an eighteenth-century French town, capital of the Duchy of Lorraine in its heyday.

Nancy, despite its long-standing habit of escaping the news dispatches, is one of the most distinctive cities in France. Travelers know it because all the through trains from Paris to Strasbourg and Central Europe stop there. Students know it because its forestry and mining colleges are the best in France. Economists know it because it is the center of France's richest iron-mining region. Historians love it because it has preserved its beautiful Stanislas Square with the gilded gates unchanged for 200 years.

But this city with such a fetching name performs a much more far-reaching service to France than all that. It is the only large city bordering the French side of that distinct line traced by history to separate French and German cultures. As the century-old ducal capital of Lorraine, resting at the feet of the Vosges Mountains, and very close to the beautiful valley of Alsace, Nancy is the epitome of all that is French to countless inhabitants of Central Europe.

* * *

To the popular summer courses of its university students from all of Europe flocked every year for an insight into French civilization. Germans who could afford a rail ticket only as far as Nancy, representatives of the Slavic races, Scandinavians, Hungarians, and a liberal sprinkling of Italians and Englishmen, plus a few Americans, used to settle down for a hot summer of serious study every year.

The city of Nancy took all these "strangers" into its pensions and social centers and unobtrusively and gradually instilled into them a love for the French way of life. No matter how much the visitors complained of the summer heat and the rainy spells, the lack of water sports and "night life," they soon felt completely at home in coquettish Nancy and somehow contrived to put off their return to their native countries.

Nancy's methods were very simple. First of all, she offered her summer guests a wealth of excursions to near-by historic places. Every week-end busloads of them set out westward to the valley of the Meuse and heroic Verdun; or northward to Metz where Charlemagne used to attend the cathedral services, and to fairy-like Luxemburg; or eastward to the Vosges resorts and to splendid Strasbourg, and even across the Rhine into the Black Forest; or southward to near-by Domremy where Joan of Arc first dreamed of a united and resurgent France.

But during the weekdays the strangers within Nancy's gates were busier with meeting each other or at tennis on the courts near the thermal springs, or boating on the turgid Meurthe River, or enjoying the exhilarating swimming against the swift current of the clear Moselle. For the more studious Nancy offered its medieval buildings adorned with the double-barred cross of Lorraine, the old-time ducal palace, together with chocolate factories, an interesting port on the Rhine-Marne Canal, a regional fair, and an intimate acquaintance with the French people and their language.

* * *

After only a few days of the leisurely classes in French history and literature, the students at the university found themselves gathering with their fellows in the late afternoon to sing French songs. After a few more days of mingling, the students often mobbed the big department store of Nancy to secure the flags of their various countries to carry while posing for snapshots with their newfound friends. And in the evening the sidewalk cafés of the Place Thiers were filled with joyous students who just could not go to bed at what the good citizens of Nancy deemed a respectable hour.

Yes, Nancy will always live on in the hearts and recollections of countless boys who are on opposite sides of the battle lines today.

Until recently Nancy had left untouched the ruin of its library as a relic of the last war. All the admirers of "Nancy la Coquette" are implicitly trusting that another bomb doesn't land in the same vicinity to reopen the old wounds. For Nancy is more than just another railroad junction and canal port—it is the outpost of France and of Romance culture facing, and not threatening, the Teutons and the Slavs. SHERIDAN H. GARTH

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Celebrating the Fourth

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Americans are approaching their national holiday, the Fourth of July. Shall this country celebrate the day in its usual way: firecrackers, cannons, guns, and fire-works, and noise which resembles the war raging in Europe?

Such a way of celebrating our freedom is not in keeping with our hopes this year. With horrors, bloodshed and suffering in Europe, we should bend every effort within our power to save every cent we can to help these destitute peoples. Let's not waste it, burning it up in firecrackers!

Each city, town and community should carefully consider this problem. There are many enjoyable, quiet and dignified ways of celebrating; such as: out-door meeting, ball games, tennis matches, and all athletic contests and especially the singing of patriotic songs. They could either charge a small entrance fee or pass the hat and let the money so raised be given to war relief organizations. Let's celebrate *our freedom* by helping our suffering neighbors who have *lost their freedom.* HELEN B. FRENCH

Nashua, N. H.

From the 29th Floor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Roos of Winnetka, whose letter appeared in your columns recently, must be like the farmer who on visiting a zoo and seeing a giraffe for the first time, finally exclaimed, "There ain't no sech animal." For really, we CAN see the Michigan shore at times here from our twenty-ninth floor window on North Michigan Avenue, and it's not a cloud or wisp of smoke or mirage—though we do get some remarkable mirage effects over there on the horizon on occasion.

My eyes, as I stand in front of this window, which is but a few blocks from the water at a point more free from smoke than others along the Chicago lake front, are about 350 feet above the level of the lake. The dunes on the other side rise at places to 150 feet and more. That gives us an elevation of at least 500 feet. At that height, according to the standard formula (square root of three times the height divided by two) one can see an object on the horizon at least thirty miles away. Michigan City, Ind., is actually about that distance from this point on the Chicago shore. The Michigan line is less than seven miles northeast of Michigan City, making it entirely possible, with some slight variation in these figures, for us to see the Michigan shore.

Now about that seventy-five miles. Frankly, Mr. Roos has "got" us there. We didn't expect that whimsical little piece to be examined on such a technical basis. Like Charlie McCarthy, we'll compromise, say on thirty-odd miles, if Mr. Roos will.

As for those mirages. A true mirage, you know, is the inverted projection or reflection of some object on or below the horizon up onto a sheet of heated air, the object appearing above the horizon just as far as the original actually is below. The shore line from Gary around to Michigan City often is just double its height, with the top section—a true mirage—melting into the real shore line below, visible just at the horizon.

Chicago. R. W. C.

Admiring the Nazis

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There are many people in the democratic countries who admire the Nazis. They are not what we could call Fifth Column workers; they are people who are in many ways intelligent, honest and upright. There were many such people in England before the war; there may be many yet.

The admirers of the Nazis make a good case. They say that the Nazis are efficient and that Germany is better ruled under them than under any make-shift republican government. They say also that the barbarities which all the outside world deplores are merely excrescences which will drop away as soon as their purpose is accomplished. It all sounds very plausible. We all want efficiency, and less graft, and good government in general.

But what these people forget, and what the English people woke up in hurry one morning to realize, was that to the Nazis other races are subject races. So that their admirers, as long as they stayed in a state of admiring inaction, were in an excellent way to be not only their admirers but their slaves. That is the truth of the matter, stated in its lowest terms.

There are other reasons why one should not admire the Nazis; more important ones, perhaps, to the thinking person. But this is the reason why the French and British are fighting as they have, perhaps, never fought before. This is the reason why Washington seeks billion after billion for defense. This is why the pro-Nazis in all countries are a menace. A. P.

Boston.

Time for Clear Thinking

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Fellow Citizens: Let us act with dignity in these trying times in which we find ourselves. Americans have a heritage of noble thought and action which they must live up to. This is a time for calmness and clearness of thinking and a time to pray to God to point out the way to be followed that will best serve humanity, the world and ourselves.

This is not a time for fear or for hysterical prophesyings. We must be awake and we must strengthen and fortify the spiritual foundations of our country and in so doing there will be nothing to fear. We must return to the ideals and the courage of our forefathers. We must be strong in Spirit and look forward toward the eternal peace which our Father has prepared for us. J. P.

New York

No War in America

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Canadians are fighting—and dying—to save Canada from war. There is only one way to keep Hitler's war from America:—win and end it, in Europe.

THOMAS L. JARROTT

Senneville, Quebec

The Wide Horizon

Can a Negro Be a Democrat?

By Charles Curtis Munz

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Can a Negro be a Democrat? That may seem like a strange question to ask when the National Democratic Party is expecting this year, as it did in 1932 and 1936, to get a majority of the Negro votes in the pivotal States of the East and Middle West. But in Texas it is a serious question. Negroes here have been trying to be Democrats for twenty years, and the Democratic Party, by one means or another, has repeatedly said: No, a Negro cannot be a Democrat.

However, the Negroes keep on trying. Republicans, Progressives, Socialists, and Communists may think it is no great privilege to be a Democrat, but in a one-party State like Texas a person is either a Democrat or he is nothing.

The Negroes point out that unless they can be Democrats in Texas they cannot, practically or effectively, be voters. They claim that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments guarantee them the rights to be citizens, voters, and—if they wish—Democrats.

In the course of their twenty-year struggle the Negroes have appealed to the courts on at least a dozen occasions. Sometimes the Negroes have lost and sometimes they have won. Last time, before the United States Supreme Court in 1935, they lost.

* * *

The Negroes have now begun an action in the Seventy-third District Court in San Antonio against the Democratic Party in Texas, and they are prepared to carry the action to the Supreme Court.

This new action is the latest move in a struggle that has been in the courts almost continually since 1918. In the summer of that year a group of Negroes in Waco demanded the right to vote in the Democratic primaries. The judge of the Nineteenth District Court ruled that the Negroes could not be legally prevented from voting in the primaries. But in 1921 another district court in Houston took a different view. The result of this legal confusion was that in some counties in Texas Negroes were allowed to vote in the primaries, while in other counties they were excluded.

To put an end to this confusion, the Texas Legislature in October, 1923, passed a statute providing that "in no event shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic Party primary in the State of Texas, and should a Negro vote in a Democratic primary election, officials are herein directed to throw out such ballot, and not count the same."

* * *

The result of such drastic legislation might easily have been foreseen. At the next primary Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso, a Negro and a Democrat of long standing, carried his case to the courts when he was refused a ballot. On March 7, 1927, the United States Supreme Court rendered a decision reversing the lower courts. The unanimous opinion of the court was delivered by Mr. Justice Holmes, who said, among other things:

"We find it unnecessary to consider the Fifteenth Amendment, because it seems to us hard to imagine a more direct and obvious infringement of the Fourteenth. That amendment, while it applies to all, was passed as we know, with a special intent to protect the blacks from discrimination against them."

This decision was greeted with cheers by the Negroes in Texas. But their jubilation did not last long. In 1927 the Texas Legislature empowered the State Democratic Executive Committee to do what the Legislature could not do itself. Again Dr. Nixon appealed to the courts, and on May 2, 1932, the Supreme Court, speaking through Mr. Justice Cardozo, held that the State Legislature could not empower a committee or a party to do what the State was prohibited from doing by the Fourteenth Amendment.

* * *

But the court expressly refused to say whether party conventions, acting on their own behalf without authorization of State law, were subject to Constitutional prohibitions. This left the State Democratic Convention free to try to do what the State Legislature had twice failed to accomplish. On May 24, 1932, the State Democratic Convention barred Negroes from the party.

This fundamental issue reached the Supreme Court about three years later as Grovey vs. Townsend. On April 1, 1935, in an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Roberts, the Supreme Court finally met the issue of the Fifteenth Amendment, and held that a political party is not a creature of the State. As a private organization, the court said, a political party can prescribe the qualifications of its own members, and thus bar Negroes if it wishes to do so.

This is the decision which the action begun in San Antonio seeks to overturn. It all comes down to three questions. First, is a primary election an election within the meaning of the Fifteenth Amendment? Second, is a political party, when regulated by State laws, a private organization? And third, can a man's color be made a bar to membership in a political party?

Mirror of World Opinion

Within Our Gates

As visiting Christian Scientists by the thousand appear in Boston today for the convention at The Mother Church, New Englanders of every kind should realize that the entire community is on the reception committee.

Its duties begin with making welcome these representatives of more than 2,800 branches scattered far and wide over the map. Many of them are new to Boston. No one of them should be permitted to feel strange. To prevent this is the task of every local resident when he is approached by a puzzled visitor seeking information or direction. Somehow New England has the reputation of being socially chilly. This is grievously unjust and a splendid thing to live down. To be sure, the people here are not given to burbling, but they are really exceedingly kind.

During the summer there will probably be more than half a million strangers within our gates. Every individual coming in contact with one of them is on the receiving line. Cordiality is the watchword at that post.—*Boston Globe.*